



## PERSONAL NOTES

Arrivals and Departures of Residents and Visitors

### IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There.

R. C. Bowser, of New Enterprise, was a Bedford visitor on Tuesday. Miss Stella Cornell, of Everett, visited friends in Bedford yesterday. C. H. Dorn, of Hyndman, was a business visitor to Bedford yesterday. Luther Barley, of Roaring Springs, was Bedford visitor on Wednesday. J. U. Bowser of Baker's Summit, transacted business in Bedford on Tuesday.

Squire S. A. Blair, of Six Mile Run, transacted business in town yesterday.

J. Q. Bowser, of Baker's Summit, and R. C. Bowser, of New Enterprise were attending Court in Bedford this week.

"Philip's Boy" arrived in Bedford last Thursday evening and visited here until yesterday when he returned to Cumberland.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fodder, of Bedford Township, who have been suffering with severe colds, are improving.

The Ever-Faithful Bible Class of the Lutheran church will hold a bake sale at the Bedford Garage Saturday afternoon, Jan. 21, from one to five p. m.

Miss Lavinia Otto, who has been under treatment at the Western Maryland Hospital, Cumberland, for some time past, returned home Sunday much improved.

G. S. Kagarise, of Salemville, Peter Rock, of New Enterprise, H. N. Shoemaker, of Schellburg and D. A. Benton, of Claysburg were among the out-of-town visitors to Bedford this week.

The Bedford County Humane Society will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. William F. White, this (Friday) evening, January 20, at 7.30 o'clock. Important business will be transacted.

Mr. H. C. Sandrus, wife and 3 daughters and grand-daughter of Hollidaysburg, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Struckman, Asa Sams, wife and two sons, and Mrs. Ed. Burkett and family, of Mann's Choice, were entertained at dinner Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mowry.

Samuel Cessna, Stanley A. Koontz, Thomas L. Cessna, Homer Cessna, of Rainsburg, and Joseph Donahoe, of near Bedford are among the incorporators of the Farmer's Dairy Milk Products Company of Cumberland.

Mr. Walter R. Shearer, we learned last evening just before going to press, was taken to Roaring Spring to the hospital for an operation for appendicitis. He was operated upon immediately and was reported to have stood the operation very well and was coming out from the anaes. this.

### DEEDS RECORDED

Drucilla Beals to John L. Feicht, ner, lot in Londonderry Twp., \$650. Benjamin R. Brumbaugh to John H. Guyer, tract in Woodbury Twp., \$2000.

Elsie Dively to John H. Guyer, tract in Woodbury Twp., \$1200. Daniel Deal to David Deal, property in Bedford County, \$1000.

Thomas A. Good to Unger Mellott, lot in Hyndman Boro., \$2630. Howard E. Leydig to David Henderson, tract in Londonderry Twp., \$1200.

Dr. Irvin C. Stayer to Sarah Stayer 5 parcels in Woodbury Twp., \$2000. Sarah Stayer to Dr. Irvin C. Stayer, tract in Woodbury Twp., \$35.

Frank J. Calhoun to Ross E. Clark, tract in West Providence Twp., \$4100.

Jason Harbaugh to Nathaniel Mowry's heirs, lots in East St. Clair Twp., \$10.00.

### GARDNER-SWARTZWELDER

Charles W. Gardner, of Bedford, and Miss Olive B. Swartzwelder, of Chaneyville, were united in marriage late Wednesday evening at the Rectory of St. Thomas' Catholic church by the Rev. Father C. L. McKinney. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Swartzwelder, of Chaneyville, and the bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gardner of this place and has been employed for some time past as driver of Schech's bread wagon. Both young people have a host of friends who wish them a long and happy married life.

## CLEAN-UP SQUAD DOES GOOD WORK

The clean up Squad from the District office of the U. S. Veterans Bureau, Philadelphia, consisting of Medical Examiners, chest, orthopedic, shell shock, specialists and experts in all lines of government claims which occurred during the World War, arrived in this city from Meyersdale, Pa., yesterday morning and established quarters at the Fort Bedford Inn for the purpose of examining advising and settling claims of local ex-soldiers who received permanent or temporary injuries during the great conflict.

All claims presented were handled without delay and in a number of cases where the disabilities suffered were evident immediate steps were taken to adjust the claim without delay.

Owing to the spacious quarters afforded through the courtesy of the management of the Fort Bedford Inn, and the advance preparations made by the Local Red Cross & Home service representatives, the Squad was able to commence operations without delay and the work progressed very smoothly. Rapidly and accurately, Dr. H. H. Hibbsman, former Captain and Chief of the squad wishes to express his appreciation in behalf of the squad and himself for the preparation made in advance. He also states that the purpose of placing this squad in the field at such an enormous expense is to give each and every soldier who was injured or lost his good health in the war, an opportunity to be heard personally and prepare his claim in such shape as not to require considerable red tape in its adjudication. Also to give those who have thus far failed to opportunity to do so. If there is any ex-soldier who is suffering in health as the result of the war and has failed to appear before the squad or filed a claim, he is urged to file same before August 9, 1922. No claim will be accepted after that date. Claims for Vocational training will be closed on December 16, 1922, and none will be considered after that date.

Ex-soldiers are urged to re-enstate their lapsed insurance. It can be done with very little trouble and expense. The government will re-enstate same by a mere payment of two premiums, one covering the last months the insurance lapsed and the other for an advance premium, all the intervening premiums the soldier will be excused from paying regardless of number of months it lapsed. No insurance will be allowed to be re-enstated after March 6, 1926.

There seems to be quite some trouble among some soldier claimants because the government asks for further evidence in their claim for compensation. This is a very easy task if the soldier makes up his mind to procure it, for example one of the local boys who apparently is disabled called on the legal advisor of the squad for information as to what the government meant by wanting more evidence. This was explained as follows: When a soldier has been requested for this evidence it is evident that he has a good claim but the government has no record of his injury or illness while the soldier was in the service and in order to connect his disability with military service Uncle Sam merely asks him to furnish evidence to prove same. A statement from a physician who treated the soldier before he entered the service and after his discharge, showing that said soldier's condition was good before his enlistment and impaired after discharge, will help to establish this fact. If the soldier has not been to a doctor he can prove his case by submitting affidavits from disinterested persons proving his physical condition before and after military service these documents should be made military service by submitting affidavits from disinterested persons proving this fact. A third way, and one which receives all possible consideration is by submitting affidavits of former comrades in the service who knew and will state that the soldier was treated medically while serving. Some of the boys have in their possession letters and reports from Army Doctors who treated them while serving. Copies of these documents should be made and forwarded to the A. G. O. so that a record can be made.

Uncle Sam is offering wonderful opportunities to ex-service men who were injured, and cannot follow their former occupation by rehabilitation. Vocational training can be secured by merely showing that because of the injury the man cannot work at his old job. He will then be trained to follow some other occupation and while he is learning he receives full pay and all expenses paid for.

The Squad has handled fifty cases by noon and took care of many other that came in during the afternoon. Last evening they entrained for Huntingdon where they carry on for two days.

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(Continued on page five)

## JONAS EBERSOLE CONVICTED OF MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE

The trial of Jonas Ebersole for killing Kenneth Brant, a mere boy of 12 years was begun in the County Court with Judge Bailey, who Associates Cessna and Sammel, sitting. The first process was to choose a jury which resulted in the selection of George Moses of Bedford township, Harry Cuppett of Mann's Choice, W. F. Wentling of Cumberland Valley, Joseph E. Hoover of East St. Clair, Michael Shaffer of Londonderry, George F. Bollman, Hopewell Township, Ross A. Reed, Snake Spring, Harry Dodson of Monroe, Calvin Zimmers of Bedford township, Albert Wolf of East St. Clair, Humphry Smith of East St. Clair, George Wisegarver of Bedford township.

After the selection of the above jury and the opening pleas of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth established the finding of the body by Harry Baker and Ross Clapper in the well about six feet deep. Then they established that Kenneth had been sent for the cows the evening of November 6th, 1921 and that after he did not return for supper a search was made back into the night and the following day in the forenoon the body was found in the well. Dr. Stayer was called who established the fact that the boy met death by strangulation. Then witness after witness for the Commonwealth was brought showing manly that Ebersole had married Brant's daughter brought showing mainly that Ebersole and that she had gone back home. Ebersole was displeased with the boy because, he stated that the boy blamed him for stealing coal and other malpractices. Ebersole made voluntary confessions before Squire Kagarise.

When the defense opened its case Ebersole as the only principal witness was placed upon the stand. He made a complete confession to the crime in open court telling how he had choked him until he thought he was dead, then tied a string tight around the boy's neck and carried him to the well. He thought he was dead but while carrying him he felt signs of breathing so he choked him again and proceeded to carry him over to the well. When he got to the well he discovered signs of life still and dropped the boy into the water while still alive. The Commonwealth was represented by Attorneys James and Pennell and the defense by Attorneys Mock and Sell. The Attorneys took yesterday forenoon to address the jury and at 1:15 the Court started to charge the jury. He finished in about an hour and fifteen minutes. At about 4 o'clock the Court bell rang which summoned the Court and defense to the Judges' chambers when the jury filed in to announce the result of their careful deliberations. The foreman, Mr. Harry E. Cuppett, of Mann's Choice, was the jury's spokesman, who announced that the jury had reached a verdict and that of murder in the first degree. Each jurymen was then required to announce his individual findings and thus closed the case of one of the most ghastly brutal murders ever perpetrated in Bedford County.

The defense after a lapse of a few minutes asked for a new trial and they have 10 days in which to fill applications for it.

The Court House was packed to overflowing every minute during the trial.

### ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. J. Albert Eyler  
Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Holy Communion 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Divine Worship 6:30 P. M. Pastor's subject: "Worse than a Murderer." These early services have been very popular. You are invited to be one of the crowd on next Sunday night.

The Christmas offering at St. John's Reformed Church for the Orphans' Home at Littlestown, Pa., amounted to \$264.00. During the past week these same people sent an immense box of clothing to the distressed families of the Broad Top region.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Thomas J. Meck, of Six Mile Run, and Barbry F. VanMoose, of Dudley. Charles W. Gardner, of Bedford and Olive B. Swartzwelder of Chaneyville.

## JOHN A. CUPPETT DIES SUDDENLY IN CHAIR AT HOME

Had Been Correspondent of Gazette Since 1880. Taught School For 25 Terms.



John A. Cuppett, manager of the New Paris branch of the Bedford County Trust Company for the past five years and for years the efficient and reliable correspondent for the Gazette and Johnstown Democrat in his section, died suddenly at his home near New Paris about noon, January 13. Mr. Cuppett had been in his usual good health until the evening before his death when he complained of being ill and decided he would not go to the bank the following day, and when seated in a chair by the stove suddenly collapsed. Relatives who rushed to him found him apparently dead. Dr. Shoenthal, hurrying to the Cuppett home in response to a call, pronounced life extinct and gave it as his judgment that death had been caused by neuralgia of the heart.

Mr. Cuppett was aged 64 years and 11 days. He was born January 2, 1858, on the farm near New Paris which had been the property of the Cuppett family for several generations. His parents were the late William Washington and Anna Border Cuppett. After completing his school course he worked on the farm for a time and then began teaching. He was a teacher for 25 terms. Two terms were taught in Jefferson, South Dakota, and the balance within a radius of three miles of where he was born and resided the rest of his life.

When the Bedford County Trust Company started their branch at New Paris, December 2, 1916, Mr. Cuppett was chosen as manager and served in the capacity until his death and the growth of that institution in that capacity until his devotion and fostering.

Distinguished in His Wedding December 31, 1885, John Albert Cuppett and Bertha Irene Boyce were united in wedlock. They are distinguished as having been the first couple to take out a marriage license in Bedford County under the present law, which was put into effect October 1, 1885. They were married by Rev. J. R. Shipe and to this union were born ten children: Eugene and Harold, married and residing near home; Carlton, married and Joseph, residing at Johnstown; Alfred and Charles, who are still at home, and four daughters who died in infancy, Anna Irene, Ella May, Phoebe Elizabeth and Edith Pearl.

His widow, brother Frank W., of Philadelphia; Charles C., of Washington, D. C.; Samuel B., of New Paris; sister Nellie L., wife of Harry Bisel, of New Paris, and seven grand children also survive.

Mr. Cuppett was a man of more than ordinary ability. He was well informed upon a great variety of subjects, especially on all matters of public interest. He was a genial Christian gentleman, a fluent, ready and entertaining talker whose conversation was always edifying. Few men in this country had a bigger circle of friends or stood higher in the estimation of those who knew him best. His life was full of activity and usefulness and his influence for good will be felt in his community for years to come. He has been an active member of the United Brethren church of New Paris since his conversion in 1878.

(Continued on page four)

## HONOR ROLL OF BEDFORD SCHOOLS

HONOR ROLL FOR THE FOURTH SCHOOL MONTH

First Primary Grade—Don Reiley, Phyllis Amick, Sally Hoffman, Shirley Hulise, Ted Davidson, Loren Brown, Bobbie Cessna, Henry Long, Elwood McCreary, Ruth Irvine, Hazel Mock, Catharine Mervine, Jeanne Royer, Audrien Longenecker, Harold Greenland.

Second Primary Grade—Willie Clapper, Charles Koontz, Cloyd Milburn, Wilma Binkham, Allen Russell, Vera Wilma Burton Brice, Grace Pearl Aveni, Theresa Beemiller, Mary Baker, Fred Bingham, Allen Russell, Vera Housel, Lola Mae Simpkins, Joe Smith, Ruth Brice, Antionette Harper, Phyllis Hershberger, Ray Mock, Gerald McCreary, Margaret Wilson, Anna Mary Eyler, John James Florence Brown.

Third Grade—Clyde Cessna, Olive Koontz, Glen LaMaster, Mary Ellen Mardorff, Louise Carl, Paul Koontz, Martin Long, Paul Wakefoose, Hazel Donahoe, Mary Russell, Harold Cessna, Joseph Arnold, Armstrong Farber, Mabel Ickes, Joseph Gardner, David Hershberger, John Foster, David Morse.

Fourth Grade—Paul Eyler, Kenneth Karns, Charles Wagner, Margaret Brice, Ceta Carl, Dorothy Diehl, Ozena Irvine, Sara McLaughlin, Edna McVicker, Mary Shuck, JoSephine Smith, Virginia Weaverling, Evelyn West, Leroy Cessna, Margaret Drenning, Gertrude Colwell.

Fifth Grade—Bernice Alexander, Miriam Foreman, Marie Gilchrist, Hester Greenland, Isabel McMullin, Harold Johnson, William Royer, William Wolfe.

Sixth Grade—Julia Bowers, Jean Brice, Elaine Clark, Margaret Colwell, Katharine Fyan, Helen Powell, John Albert Mianich, Thomas Peterson, Junior Risser, Henry Strock, William Reed.

Seventh Grade—Helen Bell, Marguerite Davidson, Dorothy Bortz, Jane Weissel, Janet Fetter, Ruth Waltman, Jeannette Naus, George Stinnett, Philip Royer, Benjamin Reighard, Walter Griffith.

Eighth Grade—Anna Litzinger, Esther Souser, Anna Arnold, Jeannette Barnett, Adaline Blackburn, Virginia West, Margaret Beam, Catharine Dively.

### HIGH SCHOOL

Freshmen—Edwin Billman, Catherine Earpest, Mildred Hyde, Mary Naugle, Mary Royer, Avaline Barclay, Sara Corle, Evelyn Dively, Mildred Hoover, Cleo Wolfe.

Sophomores—Rebecca Blackburn, Marie Donahoe, Thelma Morse, Dorothy Phillips, Thomas Smith, Mildred Washington, Catharine Gilchrist, Josephine Ickes, Mary Sue Biser.

Juniors—Luther Claycomb, Gene Culp, Regina Fickes, Alice Hammer, Pearl Perrin, Harry Snowden, Elizabeth Arnold, John Blackwelder, Edith Beckley, Virginia Cobler, Elizabeth Diehl, Joe Donahoe, Helen Fletcher, Hazel Mantler, Lamont Roberts, Francis McLaughlin.

Seniors—Madeline Wenrich, Viola Snowden, Margaret Kiser, Lillian Stuft, Magdeline Hughes, Anna England, Florence Hammer, Everard Leberknight, Margaret Litzinger, Clarence Leo, Lenore Crilly, Nancy Jennings, Alma Imler, Kathryn Sammel.

### W. R. BORDER

#### ANSWERS SNOW QUERY

Snow is water floating in the atmosphere in a crystallized state. When a cloud of water reaches a temperature below 32 degrees the process of freezing begins and if the air be calm the crystals thus formed are large and regular. The whiteness of snow results from the total reflection of light which occurs sooner or later when a ray of light enters any considerable body of snow from any direction. By the snow line, sometimes called limit of perpetual snow is meant the height above sea level at which snow does not melt even in the hottest summers. Snow, however, does not collect to an indefinitely great depth even in regions above the snow line; for the pressure soon reaches a point where the snow is compressed into ice and flows off as a glacier.

If the vapor cloud would remain in a strata of air 32 degrees or colder it would snow indefinitely.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS JAN. TERM

Court convened on Monday, January 16th, 1922, at 10:30 A. M. with all Judges present. J. C. Bortz, of Bedford Borough was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury.

Only four constables made returns at this session of Court.

Estate of Emma J. Hutton, a lunatic; petition of guardian to waive filing of accounts.

Assigned estate of Howard Schifler; petition for leave to give credit of eight months on sale of personal property.

In re-lunacy of Hattie Chappell; petition of guardian for leave to join in deed for sale of real estate.

Petition of citizens of Snake Spring Township for appointment of viewers to vacate certain road in said Township; Lewis Pittman, Emory D. Claar and Barton Jay appointed viewers.

Petition of citizens of Snake Spring Township for appointment of viewers to vacate certain other roads in said township; Stanley Blackburn, Howard Cessna and Wm Brice, Jr., appointed.

Estate of Helen Christopher and Maria Christopher minors petition of guardian for leave to sell certain stocks.

Report of B. F. Madore, Treasurer of Law Library Committee, filed and approved.

George McGraw appointed auditor of West Providence Township.

Commonwealth vs Nacey Smith, violation of the liquor laws; the defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of \$500.00 and serve 14 months in jail.

Commonwealth vs A. Juliana; nol pros.

Commonwealth vs William Smith; recognizance filed.

Commonwealth vs Robert A. Giles; nol pros.

Commonwealth vs William Lloyd; continued.

Commonwealth vs. Melvin Close; nol pros.

Commonwealth vs George Bender; continued.

Commonwealth vs Robert Bruce Blackburn; continued.

Commonwealth vs Henry LaSage; bail forfeited.

Commonwealth vs Ed. Leydig and Earl Leydig, larceny; defendants discharged.

Estate of Annie Deubaugh, minor; Bedford County Trust Company appointed guardian.

Estate of George H. Oster, deceased; widow's inventory filed.

Estate of W. B. Mock, deceased; widow's inventory filed.

Estate of Jacob Snyder, deceased; widow's inventory filed.

Estate of John H. Black, deceased; widow's inventory filed.

Estate of Moses Lippel, deceased; widow's inventory filed.

(Continued on page five)

### BIG BARN BURNED

The barn on the Joe Barkman farm owned by S. C. Boor in Monroe township was completely destroyed by fire last week. The origin is not known but it is supposed that it was set fire by someone in the community. This is the fourth fire to take place in that community recently and all happened about 2 o'clock in the morning and under such favorable circumstances that no trace of the incendiary could be detected. Mr. Boor had his barn covered with insurance about its value. Mr. Frank Shaw who lived on the farm and who owned the personal property had about \$400 on the live stock and machinery. Two horses, two mules and 7 head of cows and 8 shoats burned. His loss is estimated at about \$1500. It is time that the community wakens up to the fact that they need protected from this perpetrator.

### CHEMICALS PLANTS NEED

Besides the nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium that all plants need in their food, many require other elements. C. H. McDowell, in telling the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society about the rapid depletion of our soil, spoke of tobacco, which needs magnesia, and said it was believed the super-excellence of Hawaiian pineapples was due to the manganese in the soil.



# Josephus Daniels Discusses the Greatest Transport Job in History

How the Germans helped us do it—Vaterland was built for conversion as a troopship. The United States converted her—Smashed machinery of German vessels repaired in few months—Text of telegram which called Pershing to command army—Way Gleaves was chosen to direct transport—The real facts as to how our troops got to France—Escort duty 82 per cent American.

By Josephus Daniels  
Former Secretary of the Navy—  
1913 to 1921

When the Vaterland, pride of the German merchant marine, reached New York on its first voyage it attracted intense interest in shipping circles.

It was the latest, finest, most magnificently appointed creation of marine architecture. Conscious of the achievement of their country, and glorying in the attention it had evoked, the Vaterland's officers gave a dinner and invited to it, prominent shipbuilders, constructors and engineers, as well as other leading citizens.

"It is a veritable floating palace for voyagers to Europe," said one of its officers, "but that is not the best or the most important thing about the Vaterland."

"Well, what is it?" asked the curious visitors.

"Come below," said he, "and I will show you."

Below went the whole party, and there he showed them how every detail of its plan had been devised so as to facilitate its quick conversion into a troop-carrying ship, with capacity for 10,000 soldiers.

Carried 96,804 Soldiers

"That is the best and most important thing about the Vaterland," he said. "In a remarkably short time, if need arises, we can make it a troop transport."

He was right.

Between the date of our entry into the war and the armistice, the Vaterland, its name changed to the Leviathan, carried 96,804 soldiers to Europe. German foresight and skill in designing this monster liner contributed materially to the success of the greatest transportation job in history—the greatest movement of armed men over such a distance that the world has ever seen.

It is true the Germans did their best, when they realized the use to which their mighty vessel might be put, to block our employment of it. The plans for conversion, which had been all worked out most carefully, and which were among the ship's papers when she first came to New York, were spirited away. We had to make our own plans, but that was done without any great delay.

They took the greatest pains to prevent our using any of the German vessels. Before we got possession of them, their engines and machinery were so badly damaged by their crews that the Germans thought they could never be repaired in time to get into the war. American experts estimated that repairs would require from one to two years. But the navy, by using electric welding and other new methods, repaired them in a few months, and all were carrying American troops or supplies before the end of 1917. This was a triumph of American ingenuity and engineering skill.

German Ships Carried 557,488 Men

German Name and American Name	Carried to Europe
Vaterland—Leviathan	96,804
Kaiser Wilhelm II.—Agamemnon	36,937
Koenig Wilhelm II.—Madawaska	17,931
President Lincoln—President Lincoln	20,143
Grant—Grant	39,974
Barbarossa—Mercury	13,542
Grosser Kurfurst—Aeolus	24,770
Hamburg—Powhatan	14,613
Friedrich der Grosse—Huron	20,871
Prinzess Irene—Pocahontas	20,598
George Washington—George Washington	48,373
Martha Washington—Martha Washington	23,311
Prinz Eitel Friedrich—Dekalb	11,334
Amerika—America	39,768
Neckar—Antigone	16,526
Cincinnati—Covington	24,628
Kronprinzessin Cecile—Mount Vernon	33,692
Prinzess Alice—Princess Matoika	24,216
Rhein—Susquehanna	18,345
Kronprinz Wilhelm—Von Steuben	14,347
Total	557,488

Made Trips Unescorted

The Leviathan carried from 10,000 to 11,000 men on each trip eastward, and in 1918, when we were rushing troops to France, she often made the perilous voyage across the Atlantic without cruiser escort, relying on her speed and guns to escape the U-boats.

When Admiral Gleaves came to Washington for his final instructions, just before the first troop convoys

sailed for Europe, as he was leaving my office, I said to him: "Admiral, you are going on the most important, the most difficult and the most hazardous duty assigned the navy. Good-by."

That was not overstating it, in any particular. No nation in history had ever attempted to transport so huge an army overseas. It would have been difficult enough under the most ideal conditions, with nothing to hinder or molest.

The German navy could have no greater object than to prevent our troops from getting to France. There could have been no greater victory for them than to have sunk a transport loaded with American soldiers. Allied troopships had been sunk, from time to time, in spite of every safeguard. We were taking every precaution that could be devised, but this was a new and untried task for us—and one on which our whole participation in the war depended.

## Were Anxious Days

Words can hardly express the strain of those anxious days when those ships of the first convoys carrying 12,000 troops were running the gauntlet to France; or our relief when we received the news that they had all arrived safely at St. Navarre.

Sailing in a dense fog on June 14, 1917, the first group arrived June 26, the last, the cargo ships, on July 2. The first group Admiral Gleaves reported, was attacked by submarines the night of June 22, at 10:15 p. m.; the second group encountered two, and a torpedo was fired at the fourth group on June 29. That they had escaped the submarines was an added cause for rejoicing. Not a ship was damaged or a man injured and an officer reported to Admiral Gleaves:

"We didn't lose but one horse, and that was a mule."

"The German Admiralty had boasted that not one American soldier should set foot in France," Admiral Gleaves says in his book. "The bluff had been called and it could not have been called at a more psychological moment."

## Had to Work Fast

Getting that first group of transports together was a job. The army had only a few troop ships, none of them fit for trans-Atlantic service. The navy had only three—the Henderson, just completed; the Hancock, and the former German commerce raider, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which we converted into an auxiliary cruiser and renamed the DeKalb. The army secured fourteen mail and cargo steamships, and hastily converted them. It had to be quick work.

We had not contemplated sending troops so soon. From a military standpoint it would have been better so some experts declared, to have retained the regulars for a while to aid in training the new officers and raw recruits, and not to have begun transportation until we had a larger army. But war-weary France, grimly holding back the Germans, and England, beset by submarines, needed cheering up; needed visible evidence that reinforcement was certain, that the Americans were coming. Marshall Joffre asked that some troops be sent at the earliest possible moment—"a regiment or two; if possible a division." He told Secretary Baker that he looked forward to the day when the United States should build up its "splendid army of 400,000 or 500,000."

Pershing Called from Border

Secretary Baker immediately began his preparations to send troops. Gen. Pershing was chosen to command the forces to be sent to Europe, and was summoned from the Mexican border May 7. The brief telegram sent him is of such historic interest that I think you would like to see how it reads:

No 1 DIOD 45 GOVT.  
DI Washington, D C  
May 7, 1917.  
Major General John J. Pershing,  
Ft Sam Houston, Texas.  
Number 6719.

Repair to this city at once and report to Chief Staff for consultation and on completion duty return to proper station. Travel direct necessary military service. By order Secretary War

McCain 9:12 A. M.  
I devoted considerable thought to selecting the officer to command this expedition; for he was also, if he made good, to have general direction of the vast task of troop transportation. I selected Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, then in command of our destroyer force, and I never had reason to regret this choice. No man could have done a big job better, no job was ever better done.

Fleet Totaled 149 Vessels

From this small beginning was built up the great cruiser and transport force which took to France 911,047 American soldiers, and brought home 1,700,000—a total of 2,600,000 carried across the Atlantic in less than a year. It grew to a fleet of twenty-four cruisers and forty-two troop ships, and after the armistice comprised 149 vessels carrying troops, with facilities for 12,914 officers and 349,770 men.

Transporting 2,000,000 United States troops to France was such an immense undertaking that all the shipping we could get, American as well as foreign, was employed. This has led to no little controversy as to how they were carried over.

1918, British vessels carried 57,399, United States naval transports, 123,917. Foreign shipping in large quantity did not become available until after the famous "March drive" made by the Germans in 1918. Then the most important thing to all the allies was getting Americans to Europe, and British, French and Italian ships in numbers were furnished us.

British Beat U. S. in May

In April, 1918, 67,553 sailed in United States transports, 47,862 in British ships. In May, the British carried more than we did, 136,795 to our 99,561, besides 12,127 carried in Italian vessels leased by the British. In the next five months up to the armistice, though we carried 520,410 in naval transports and 28,973 in other American ships, British vessels carried 692,931. British leased Italian ships 63,488 and French, Italian and other foreign ships 32,218.

The records of the cruiser and transport force shows that, in all, 2,079,880 American troops were transported to France before the Armistice 952,581 in American vessels, 911,047 of these in United States naval transports; 1,006,987 in British ships, 68,246 in British-leased Italian vessels and 52,246 in British-leased Italian vessels and 52,066 in French, Italian and other foreign ships. American vessels carried 46.25 per cent, 43.75 of this in United States naval transports; British vessels, 48.25 per cent; British-leased Italian ships, 3 per cent; French, Italian and others, 2.5 per cent.

Navy Escort 82.75 Per Cent

But this is only half the story. The purely naval duty was that of escorting these vessels, guarding them against attack by raiders or submarines. Of this, the British navy performed 14.125 per cent, the French 3.125 and the United States navy 82.75. Of this total number of troops 61,617 were under French escort, 297,903 under British escort and 1,720,360 sailed under the escort of the United States navy.

We could not have sent over nearly so many troops as we did, if we had not been aided by the British, French and Italian vessels. This was no gift, of course. The United States government paid, and paid well, for every soldier transported on a foreign vessel. The aid of the British and French was invaluable and highly appreciated. They should be given full credit for all they did; but this should not detract one iota from the great part performed by our navy in putting through "the biggest transportation job in history."

(Another article by former Secretary Daniels will be printed next week.)

## USE SLOAN'S TO WARD OFF PAIN

LITTLE aches grow into big pains unless warded off by an application of Sloan's. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, lame back won't fight long against Sloan's Liniment.

For more than forty years Sloan's Liniment has helped thousands, the world over. You won't be an exception. It certainly does produce results.

It penetrates without rubbing. Keep this old family friend always handy for instant use. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

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I make study and treatment

of any kind of disease the family Doctor is not curing. Tell me your trouble and I'll tell you what is your disease and what can be done for it. I'll send blank and specimen case. Give me your name.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

## BUILDING UP THE BODY STIMULATES MENTAL ACTIVITY

J. M. Niven

An experiment in milk drinking with thirty-seven under-nourished pupils in one of Toronto's public schools has been in progress for twenty-two days. These children drank a pint of milk each day at the morning intermission and half a pint at the afternoon intermission.

The school nurse had charge of the milk and each child received his or her small bottle and drank the milk through a straw.

At the beginning of the experiment the children were weighed, and after twenty-two days it has been found that they have gained from two to nine pounds in weight.

Their color has improved, their eyes are brighter, they look better in every way, and as far as their school work is concerned, their teachers report that the lassitude that they noticed before has disappeared, and that they are beginning to take a great interest in their lessons. This goes to prove how close the connection is between the physical and mental conditions in under-nourished boys and girls.

The mothers of the children most in need of attention were visited first by the school nurse, and their co-operation was secured. They agreed to pay for the milk whenever possible and to see that the children went to bed early and got lots of sleep, and also they promised to see that there was fresh air in their bedrooms at night. Those who could not afford to pay for the milk received it free. Many of the healthy children wanted to be included in the milkdrinking class and bombarded their teachers with requests that they might join them. But of course they had to be refused.

Their parents are delighted with the improvement in their children, and are thoroughly convinced now of the benefit of milk as a body builder.

A surprising fact in connection with this test is that the one who gained the nine pounds was a girl to whom even the sight of milk was formerly unpleasant.

Among the number were three whose mothers while consenting to the experiment, said they were quite sure that the nurse would have a hard time getting their boys to take the milk, as they always made a fuss at home when they were given it. The nurse called the whole thing a game, and got the youngsters so enthused in playing their part that they overcame their dislike. The other thirty-three children just loved getting the milk. The general opinion of the teachers is that these husky thirty-seven pupils are much more attentive and steady than formerly.

The milk is not to be discontinued. Another month of body building will be continued, when it is hoped these pupils will be as fit as any others in the school.

Six other schools will immediately fall in line, and begin the game of speeding up the nourishment for those little pale-faced scholars who need a much bigger milk supply than they have been getting. While children should have at least a pint of milk a day, adults should have at least half a pint. Food is fuel for the body in the same way that coal is food for the furnace. Milk is a most important fuel food.

One glass of milk contains 100 calories.

One pint of milk contains 360 calories.

Of the 100 calories in a glass of milk, twenty are protein, fifty fat and thirty carbohydrates.

SHE IS "FULL OF PEP" THEY SAY

She is Good-Looking and Gay and is Always Ready for a Good Time

Why is a girl popular? Look around and see what a good time the good looking ones have all the time. Men seek them out and ask them to go to parties, dances and entertainments. And notice that it is not the doll-face type real men like most but the red-blooded girl with "pep" and happy good nature. Any girl who is tired and languid and has a poor complexion and dull eyes can improve her condition and be far happier if she will simply take Gude's Pepto-Mangan until she has put her blood into good condition. Red blood means "full of life" and "full of life" usually means happiness.

Try Gude's Pepto-Mangan and see how much better you feel. Doctors have used it nearly thirty years for weak, run-down people. It helps them get well. Sold in both liquid and tablet form.—Advertisement.

Number Ten is the Best Blood Purifier made.

A Fifty-cent bottle contains a two-months treatment and spring is the best time to use it.

Ed. D. Heckerman  
The Druggist Bedford, Pa.

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Bedford, Pa.

Walls 15 Feet Thick.  
The walls of the keep of the Tower of London are 15 feet thick.

Pronunciation of "Viking."

"Viking" is a Norse word, the English form of which is "wicking." It ought not to be pronounced as "viking" any more than the French words kalf and a .edge. The Norse adjective "veik" means "weak" in English. The vikings were anything but weak. In fact, weakness barred one from ever being accepted as a member of the dare-devil bands of vikings. The very idea of weakness is therefore inadmissible in connection with the heroic word viking.

Ads Pay, and So Do You.  
When your wife skips the latest divorce scandal and reads the advertisement pages it's a sign you are about to lose some money



## PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Uniontown.—Giving food and shelter and even his own bed to two men who were parts of the American army uniform, Fred P. Hoffman, proprietor of a local cafeteria and delicatessen, reported to the police that the two men disappeared after they had rifled his cash register.

Harrisburg.—Miss Lucy Glass, of Jeannette, connected with the department of public instruction, has been elected a member of the State Teachers' Retirement board, receiving 14,922 votes of 19,601 cast. Her closest opponent was Miss Elizabeth Baker, of Harrisburg.

Berwick.—When Samuel C. Jayne was re-elected cashier of the First National Bank of Berwick it marked the beginning of his fifty-fourth year in that office.

Berwick.—Falling while sweeping the porch at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Matilda Lehman, 82 years old, of this place, fractured her right leg between the hip and knee.

Lowistown.—After six hours' deliberation the jury convicted Russell Hoffman of involuntary manslaughter, the charge growing out of the shooting of Irma Rhoades, 14 years old, in front of the Hoffman farmhouse last April. President Judge Bailey sentenced him to six months in the county jail and fined him \$250 and costs. The defendant's father, John Hoffman, was acquitted, Judge Bailey telling the jury to render a verdict of not guilty in his case. His ruling was that no evidence had been brought before the court to show that the elder Hoffman had instructed his son to do other than "shoot," and that the evidence did not show that his intention was only to frighten.

White Haven.—The appointment of Editor Taylor, of the White Haven Journal, as postmaster on recommendation of Congressman Coughlin, has resulted in a boycott on the part of disappointed applicants for the job and their friends. They are buying their stamps at Freeland and Wilkes-Barre, to reduce the receipts of the local office.

Danville.—The Danville Structural Tubing company, idle for some weeks, resumed work with a full force. There are orders enough ahead to keep the plant operating for several weeks.

Allentown.—Although the city government decided to exempt women from the payment of the poll tax of \$1 exacted from all males more than 21 years of age, the local board of education voted to assess all women old enough to vote. Men are required to pay \$3 school tax whether they own property or not, but the members of the board did not determine what to tax the women. It is estimated that there are 18,000 women in this city liable to the tax.

Harrisburg.—State forestry authorities have asked the department of mines to investigate the Haldeman forest in Dauphin county to see if it contains coal. Application has been made for the right to mine anthracite on two tracts, one tract being 400 acres and the other about 300. Outcrops of anthracite are said to have been found.

Lewistown.—Thomas Pineoff, charged with selling liquor, forfeited \$600 cash bail in court here when he failed to appear.

Carlisle.—Thousands of dollars' worth of furniture was destroyed by fire and water in a storage house of the Security Storage company. The blaze started in an adjoining barn. The loss was covered by insurance.

Harrisburg.—December payments of the state gasoline tax, which covered sales in November, exceeded every other month since the new law has been in force, the treasury getting more than \$190,000. Half of this goes to the general funds of the state, and the rest to the counties in proportion to their payments.

State College.—One of the biggest drawing cards in the line of exhibits at the sixth annual farm products show at Harrisburg the last week of January will be the educational beef cattle display by the college to show the proper type of beef steers which are the most profitable to feed out in the steer feeding districts of Pennsylvania. Eight pure bred beef animals from the college herd will be taken to Harrisburg and prominent among them will be two of the best yearling bulls ever raised in this section of the country. A few head of females of the beef type also will be shown and one of the features will be a steer calf out of a grade cow, but sired by an outstanding pure bred bull owned by members of the West Suburban Aberdeen-Angus Association of Butler county. The members of this association are co-operating with the college in this feature, growing out of the college agricultural extension activities.

York.—When his automobile skidded and overturned Charles Heib, a wealthy bottler here, was seriously injured.

Uniontown.—A total of 45 murders and 15 suicides is Fayette county's record for 1921, according to the report of Coroner S. H. Baum.

Harrisburg.—Fatal accidents in Pennsylvania industries in December aggregated 145.

Reading.—Nearly 28,000,000 more eggs were manufactured in this district in 1921 than in the previous year, while the total production in the state increased 40,000,000.

McVeytown.—Fred Keifhauser has been appointed postmaster here.

Hazleton.—Mrs. John Brill, of this place, tripped over a wire placed across a sidewalk by jokers and was badly injured.

Harrisburg.—Authority for construction of county bridges has been given by the water supply commission to Bucks, Tioga, Chester and Dauphin counties.

Uniontown.—David F. Owen, nine years superintendent of the McKeesport Hospital, has taken charge of the Uniontown Hospital as superintendent.

Altoona.—Pleading guilty to liquor selling here, Giuseppe Andreasi was sentenced by Judge Baldrige to four months in jail and fined \$100.

Hazleton.—Reports having become prevalent that slot machines would again be permitted with the inauguration of Mayor James G. Harvey, the city's new chief executive directed officers to make a search and confiscate any gambling devices they found. Police reported that they had not come across all machines which were not allowed to operate during the term of former Mayor Heidebreich. Mayor Harvey gave notice that those who expected "an open town" were doomed to disappointment, and that all laws would be strictly enforced.

Brownsville.—One of the most atrocious murders in the annals of Fayette county was recorded when the body of Paul Newcomer, aged 27, was found along a lonely road near Smock, about halfway between Uniontown and Brownsville. His pockets were turned inside out, and a bullet hole was in the back of his head. The body was found by a man passing on horseback. It is believed that he was approached in Uniontown by men who requested that he drive them to Smock. As they neared the lonely spot where the body was found, the police believe the young man was attacked, slain, robbed and thrown from the taxicab. The murderers escaped in the stolen taxi.

Uniontown.—Exempted from service in the world war when he set up the contention that he was a citizen of Poland, Harry Wersbe, a local baker, was refused citizenship by Judge Van Swearingen. When asked why he did not serve with the American army, Wersbe replied that he had been exempted by the examining board.

Harrisburg.—Pennsylvania hunters bagged game during the hunting season last year which weighed 9,946,757 pounds, or 4728 tons, and valued at the conservative estimate of 35 cents a pound as worth \$3,523,865, according to Seth E. Gordon, secretary of the state game commission. It was the biggest kill of game in years, exceeding in total weight the kill of a year ago by more than 150,000 pounds. The kill included 510 bears of a total weight of 102,000 pounds; 3,600,000 rabbits weighing 7,200,000 pounds; 500,000 squirrels, weighing 500,000 pounds; 34,200 raccoons, weighing 307,800 pounds; 4654 wild turkeys, weighing 55,848 pounds; 325,000 ruffed grouse, weighing 487,500 pounds; 15,400 ring-necked pheasants, weighing 42,350 pounds; 49,885 Virginia quail, weighing 18,708 pounds; 500 Hungarian quail, weighing 313 pounds; 35,250 woodcock, weighing 19,218 pounds, and 46,780 waterfowl, weighing 140,340 pounds.

Pittsburgh.—The Jones & Laughlin Steel company is negotiating for the purchase of approximately 1000 acres of land in the Chicago steel district as a future site for blast furnaces and steel works. The company operates mills in Pittsburgh and Woodlawn, Pa., coal mines in western Pennsylvania and iron ore mines in Minnesota.

Harrisburg.—The commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be glad to comply with the suggestion of Federal Attorney General Daugherty that there be held a conference of district attorneys located within the state for the purpose of arranging for more complete co-operation in enforcement of state and federal laws relating to the same subject, including prohibition, according to a letter sent to Washington by Attorney General George E. Alter. In replying to Mr. Daugherty, Attorney General Alter said the governor has approved the matter. In the course of his letter Alter suggested that the federal department be directly represented, and recalled the fact that at a conference held in Harrisburg several years ago the attorney general of the United States appeared in person.

Scranton.—The arrest of six young men here was followed with an announcement by the police and Lackawanna railroad detectives that they had solved the theft of furs valued at \$13,000. The furs were shipped from New York to a local store last October, but disappeared after having been put aboard an express train. The police say that John Lewis and Thomas Durkin, of Scranton, have confessed taking part in the theft and have implicated Thomas Golden, Jacob Greenes, Harry Frank and Isadore Ginsberg, all local men. The last three named are alleged to have purchased some of the furs from Lewis, who was employed as a freight handler here.

Hazleton.—There were 43 automobile wrecks here in 1921, costing five lives and sending six other persons to the State Hospital for more than two weeks.

Altoona.—After being idle throughout the greater portion of 1921, the Altoona iron company's mill here resumed operations.

Lewistown.—Jacob Hecker, 62 years old, died here from injuries sustained when he fell from a wagon loaded with prop timbers and was run over.

Carlisle.—The tax rate for Cumberland county for 1922 will be 6 mills.

Pennsboro.—The Anderson Construction company, of this place, was awarded a contract for construction of a 1200 foot of steel highway bridge in Indiana counties for \$172,000.

## NATIONS AGREED ON U-BOAT PLEDGE

PROMISE "COMMON DECENCY IN  
USE OF SUBMARINES" IN  
CASE OF WAR.

### FRANCE'S DEMAND WORRIES

Insistence on Right to Build 90,000  
Tons of Submersibles Has Alienated  
Some Sympathy for That Country—  
No Satisfactory Explanation.

By EDWARD B. CLARK  
Washington.—Members of the conference representing the chief naval powers have pledged their countries in the case of war to a "common decency in the use of submarines."

Ellihu Root, a member of the American delegation of the conference, has declared that the sinking of the Lusitania was an act of piracy. So here together the country has been given a promise and a declaration.

It seems likely that everybody will feel warm-hearted toward the promise and that few people probably will feel cold-hearted toward the piracy definition of Ellihu Root. What does the future hold in the way of promise that if war shall come the nations will keep their pledge to observe "common decency in the use of submarines"?

France has not been acting altogether to the satisfaction of the conferees, and presumably to all the world except France, in matters connected with future submarine construction. Unless a change is to come it may be that there will be a race in submarine and other auxiliary craft construction. But it will be said the promise for "common decency in the use of U-boats" has been made. Therefore, why worry?

From every spokesman member of the various delegations has come either a direct word or an invitation that the old comparison between pie crusts and promises still holds and that a pledge to keep the use of submarines in war time within the limit of decent practice will be broken within a day after the first gun is fired in anger.

Can't Always Rely on Promises.  
As Washington views things today, the conference will be a success, even if the "subs" and other small craft in large numbers are to engage the building activities of the shipyards of the future. Nevertheless, the feeling here is strong that if any confidence is to be based on promises of good behavior in war time of the future, it might just as well be known that the base is shaky and full of cracks. Belgium was invaded, poison gas was used, and while some nations may intend to be more punctilious in the promise-keeping matter, no nation, it is held by the hard-headed conferees, will refrain from using anything when a war has reached the point of a menace to that nation's existence.

What is the matter with France? Why has she acted as she has in this matter of submarines? These two questions have been asked in Washington day by day since the first French pronouncement on the submarine subject was made. France says one thing in answer and the other nations say other things, but the fact remains that satisfactory answers have not yet been made. The whole matter of France's opposition to navy building restriction still has its blanket of mystery.

Certain things are appreciated here and they still are depended upon to help in a possible final readjustment of the whole situation. The friends of France in Washington were more numerous and more marked in their manifestations of friendship than perhaps in any other city of like size in the United States. Today the love of Washington for France has cooled a little. It is true that men are making excuses for her, and are trying to see things through the eyes of the French conferees, or if it be a truer way to put it, through the eyes of the French officials who are in the home land—but it is hard work.

Wants Right But May Not Build.  
There is, it is said, within the conference body a group of men of varying nationalities which holds that although France has insisted on her right to build 90,000 tons of submarines and has intimated that she intends to build them, she never will build them. In other words, there is a strong feeling that France wants to make her right in the case clear, but that she has no intention of, so to speak, putting her right into operation.

It has been said from time to time that France wants Great Britain to enter into certain agreements with her, and it has been intimated that the French submarine policy is outlined for the purpose of helping Great Britain to realize that she should enter into the agreement which France desires. If the United States and Great Britain today would make some kind of a declaration to safeguard France, no one in Washington believes that we would hear anything more about opposition to the British-American submarine limitation plan.

It is still thought probable that the partial disarmament plan even to submarines will meet with success, not through pledges made here, but through future inaction on the part of France in the submarine matter.

Move to Reduce Army and Navy.  
Announcement has been made con-

the house and senate to cut down the army of the United States to 75,000 men and the navy to 30,000 men.

Economy will be the plea for the reduction of the armed forces. Senator Borah probably will be the leader of the reductionists in the senate. He says that we have too big a navy and too big an army now, and that the money necessary to support them imposes a burden on the American taxpayers which they ought not to be called upon to bear.

The expression of this determination by the extremist elements in the house and senate comes at a time when complete success for President Harding's disarmament plans seems to be doubtful. If the nations now in opposition to some of the details of Mr. Harding's program shall surrender and fall into line, the little army and little navy men in house and senate will have stronger support for their proposals, but if not they may have only their fight for their pains. They are going to have a fight anyway.

Nearly two years ago General Pershing and General Wood appeared before a senate committee and gave their expert opinions on the size of an American army for purely defensive purposes. General Wood placed the figures at 250,000 men, while General Pershing said that 225,000 men would be sufficient.

Congress paid little attention to the views of the experts. When John W. Weeks became secretary of war he wanted an army of 200,000, but knowing the opposition in congress he asked for an army of 175,000 men. Congress refused to agree and it voted an appropriation for an army of 150,000 men, and so the army stands today.

Needs 150,000 for Policing.

Even a layman who takes enough interest in things to read a bit and to get an understanding of conditions knows that the United States needs an army of 150,000 men for police purposes only, including within the scope of the police the work of looking after affairs in the non-contiguous territories of Uncle Sam.

It is perfectly evident in Washington that the various councils, leagues and other organizations which have been active here in behalf of complete disarmament for the United States, no matter what any other nation may do, have succeeded in making some members of congress believe they represent the real thought of the American people on army and navy matters.

There has been a complete absence of argument on the other side of the question. Advocates of a sane preparedness and of an army and navy at least big enough for police work have refrained from any activity during the international conference and have done so because they did not want to embarrass the administration. The extremists the other way, some of whom were secessionists during the war, have not been kept, by any considerations of possible embarrassment to the government, from parading their views, literally parading them, for street processions have been a part of their program, and as a result their manifestations have been taken as indicating the spirit of the bulk of the American people.


German Embassy Reopened.  
Berlin is again represented in Washington in the person of Karl Lang, who is the newly appointed charge d'affaires. Mr. Lang has reopened the embassy which stands on the terrace on Massachusetts avenue near Fourteenth street, a building which has been closed since Von Bernstorff took his unregretted and enforced departure in the winter of 1917.

The embassy has been redecoreated. The interior no longer shows evidences of the control of a kaiser in German affairs. A building which on American soil was the outward and visible manifestation of a military autocracy now represents a republican regime in the fatherland of the Germans.

It would be interesting to read the contents of the thousands of papers which rest under seal within the confines of the Massachusetts avenue building. Prior to the departure of Von Bernstorff his government's papers were placed in safes or in cabinets upon which seals were affixed. Across the opening lines of the doorways of the cabinets the seals were extended so that in case one of the doors was opened the seal would break and disclose the fact that somebody had been tampering with the contents. The seals upon the coming of Herr Lang were found to be in the condition they were when Von Bernstorff left. The private nature of the papers had been respected.

Ambassador Coming Soon.  
Before long it is believed that an ambassador to the United States will arrive from Germany. He will take the place of Mr. Lang, who will move to New York to become consul general of his government in that city.

There are a good many German problems in this country still unsolved, notably the disposition which properly is to be made of some of the property of German subjects, who now are to be called citizens rather than subjects. It can be taken for granted that the Germans will attempt to put their trade relations upon such a basis as to give them formidable rivals of other countries in the field of commerce. It probably will be some time, however, before the once familiar "Made in Germany" will appear on goods imported from beyond the Rhine, for there is realization on the part of the Germans that the time has not yet come when they can afford to trade in what might seem to be an obvious way, their trade-seeking efforts.



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The perfect blend of the three perfect cigarette tobaccos in one perfect cigarette

**one-eleven cigarettes**

**15¢ for 20**

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### CAUSES AND REMEDIES FOR FAINTING

In an address on fainting delivered by Dr. John Wyckoff before the First District Branch of the Medical Society of the State of New York, the speaker classified the causes of fainting as follows, as reported by the Medical Record, New York:

(1) Some interference with the output of the heart; (2) some interference (lowering) of peripheral resistance; (3) diminution of volume of blood. Fainting due to the latter cause was nearly always due to hemorrhage. Fainting due to fall in blood pressure caused by diminished peripheral resistance was a most common type. These patients usually fainted when forced to stand upright for a considerable length of time. This type was frequently seen in the army when men had to stand at attention for long periods of time as at inspections.

While such patients were usually given rapidly diffusible stimulants of the ammonia group, the most efficacious treatment was to have the patient lie down with the head lower than the rest of the body. When these attacks occurred frequently the wearing of a snug abdominal binder which did not interfere with the movements of the body would often stop them. Exercises which strengthened relaxed abdominal muscles should be advised. School children who had such attacks should be excused from exercises where they had to stand upright for any length of time.

There was a type of fainting signs when patients who had aortic insufficiency suddenly changed from a lying to a sitting or standing position. These were more frequently giddy attacks than real loss of consciousness.

Fainting due to sudden and profound slowing of both auricles and ventricles was extremely common. Such fainting was due to vagal stimulation which caused a depression and slowing of the sinoauricular node, the pacemaker of the heart. The stimulation which might cause such vagal action might be mental, as viewing some awful catastrophe or hearing distressing news, or it might be due to severe pain. This type of fainting was usually seen in adolescents or young adults.

### "Only One Thing Breaks My Cold"

THE relief that Dr. King's New Discovery gives from stubborn colds, and onrushing new ones, gripe and throat-torturing coughs has made it the standard remedy it is today. Trusted for fifty years and never more popular than today. No harmful

Dr. King's New Discovery For Colds and Coughs

The Results of Constipation are sick, headache, biliousness, sallow skin, waste matter in the intestinal system. Correct this health-undermining condition by taking Dr. King's Pills. 25 cents. All druggists.

PROMPT! WON'T GRIPE  
**Dr. King's Pills**

### SHEEP BURIED IN DRIFT

Barking dogs on his farm in Wolcott, Mass., led Reuben Downs to excavate a big snowdrift a mile from the house. There he found buried an entire flock of his sheep, which had been missing for many hours. Not one of them appeared any the worse for the experience.

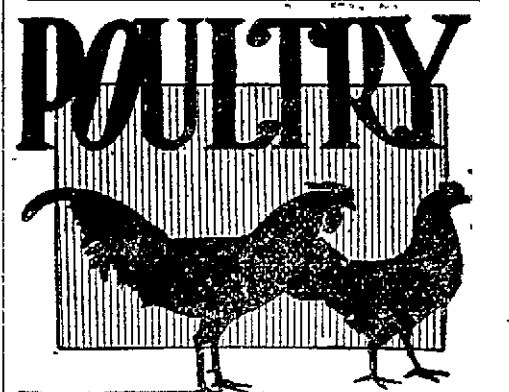
### MAKE WORK EASIER

Bedford People Are Pleased to Learn How It Has Been Done

It's pretty hard to attend to duties with a constantly aching back; With annoying urinary disorders, Dean's Kidney Pills have made work easier.

So thousands have gratefully testified. They're for bad backs. They're for weak kidneys. Bedford people gratefully recommend Dean's.

Mrs. Robert Weyant, Pitt St., Bedford, says: "I had a dull ache in the small of my back and mornings it was so bad I could hardly straighten after bending. This pain was severe when doing my housework. I also had headaches. It was not until I took Dean's Kidney Pills that I found relief. After taking two boxes of Dean's Kidney Pills the pains in my back and the headaches were gone. I am glad to say I have not been troubled since." Price 60¢ at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Dean's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Weyant had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. Advertisement.



### GREEN FEED FOR HEN FLOCK

Providing It Is Relished by Fowls There Probably Is Little Difference in Kind Fed.

Every poultry keeper has a favorite green feed for his flock. Usually it is one that can be supplied with least expense and effort. Providing it is relished by the fowls, there probably is little difference in what kind of green feed is supplied. United States department of agriculture specialists say. Cabbages, turnips and beets are all suitable for this purpose. The larger roots and the cabbages may be suspended by a wire or they may be placed on the floor, in which case it is well to split the turnips or beets lengthwise with a large knife. Potatoes may also be fed and should be cooked. The mangel is excellent for feeding raw.

Clover, cut up and soaked in boiling water, is good when fed with mash, as is clover meal and ground alfalfa. Sprouted oats or other sprouted grains may also be fed and make excellent green feeds, but require considerable labor. As a general thing the flock should have, once a day, about all the green feed it will eat.

Some Are Born Immune.  
Some persons are born with something in their blood that makes them immune from diphtheria, according to the New York city health department, which announced that, because of an increase in the number of diphtheria cases there, it would give free tests for the immunity and supply artificial protection where it is needed. The discovery that certain persons never fall victims to the disease is comparatively recent, officials of the department said. A drop of "test liquid" is injected into the blood and from the reaction it is possible within four days to determine the presence of a natural anti-toxin. Thus far this month there have been reported 1,130 cases of diphtheria, and 150 deaths, against 683 cases and 95 deaths in the corresponding period last year.



Growth of Trees.  
The rate of growth of trees in wood lots and in plantations in central New York is being studied at the New York State College of Forestry. Soil and climatic conditions in central New York are unexcelled for maintenance and rapid forest growth. The so-called virgin forests of the Adirondacks are growing at the rate of about 200 board feet an acre a year. Properly managed forests of southwestern Germany are growing at the rate of from 1,000 to 1,200 board feet an acre a year. Reasonable use of farm wood lots and the planting of the right kinds of forest trees on forest soils means the production of excellent crops of timber, and that within a comparatively short period of time.

Crazy With the Heat.  
A hypothesis suggested by W. M. O. is that the expression, "Is this hot enough for you?" may have been first used by the wicked king who threw those three gentlemen into the fiery furnace.—Boston Transcript.



## BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN  
Editor and Publisher

Regular subscription price per year 2.00, payable in advance and \$2.50 if paid within the year.

All communications should be addressed to

Gazette Publishing Co., Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks \$1.00, Resolutions of Respect, \$2.00, Obituary Poetry 5c per line, Memorial Poetry 5c per line.

Friday, January 20, 1922.

## PENROSE HAD BIG STOCK OF LIQUOR

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—Rare wines and liquors said to be worth \$250,000 are stored in the cellar of the home of the late Senator Boies Penrose, 1331 Spruce street. The Penrose liquor stock is said to comprise one of the finest collections of alcoholic beverages in the country.

Senator Penrose began collecting liquor long before the advent of prohibition. The coming of the Eighteenth amendment found him prepared with a cellar full of booze that was certain to last as long as he lived.

The late senator saw that prohibition was coming and not only did he prepare himself against it, but suggested to friends that they do likewise. While the liquor at the Penrose home was bought at comparatively low figures, its value today, based upon prevailing prices for similar liquors, is said to be \$250,000.

The stock was carefully guarded. The keys and the combination to the locks were held by the senator. Although he had the reputation of being a connoisseur, even before his illness, he had reduced his drinking to very small quantities.

Friends of the late senator are displaying a great deal of interest as to the disposition of the liquor. After the funeral of his brother, Dr. Charles B. Penrose declared that the home would be kept open and that he would occupy the two front rooms on the first floor as his office.

The will of the senator's father, Richard A. F. Penrose, provided that the house be retained by the Penrose estate during the life time of Boies Penrose.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SCHOOL BOARD FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

The regular meetings of the school board are held the last Monday of the month. All meetings are held in Dr. Strock's office. All bills and business matters to be brought up at the meeting ought to be in the secretary's care three days previous to the meeting. The following is a report of business transacted at the last regular meeting.

Teachers' Institute Pay, fourteen teachers and \$20 each \$280.00  
George Schetrompf, janitor, salary for December 125.00  
Bedford Inquirer, printing 6.65  
Davidson Brothers, supplies 11.20  
Cambridge Botanical Supply Co., Charcoal blocks 1.50  
The Electric Shop, Shuck Brothers, Electric Wiring 19.68  
John B. Lucas, Iron Door Frames for chimney 7.50  
Edwin S. James, labor 16.65

Total expenditures for Less Expenditures 468.18  
Balance in Treasury from November \$2595.02  
Receipts during December From Harry McKinley, for posts 3.00  
State Appropriation 1102.50  
Interest on bonds 11.88  
Interests on bonds 35.63

Total for December \$3748.03  
Less expenditures 468.18  
Balance at end of December \$3279.85

## "Western Reserve"

When Connecticut, in 1783, ceded her western lands to the United States, she reserved a large tract adjoining Pennsylvania, now forming several counties in the northeastern part of Ohio. From this the region came to be called "The Western Reserve." The reservation by Connecticut only lasted a few years, as in 1800 she completed the transfer of all the lands to the United States. The Western Reserve soon became famous for its good citizenship, fine farms and determined opposition to slavery.

## Fair Warning.

Bob's brother, seeking revenge, had put grass in his sister's slippers after they had been cleaned. Later in the afternoon Bob discovered the mischief and as his sister was about to put on the slippers he came swiftly running toward her, crying out as he did so: "Don't put them on. There's a bird's nest inside and you'll kill the young ones!"

## NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO WILSON UNDER WAY

Campaign Starts for \$1,000,000 or More to Endow Foundation in ex-President's Name.

## F. D. ROOSEVELT CHAIRMAN

New York.—Prominent men and women have organized in every state in the country in a campaign opening the week of January 16 to raise \$1,000,000 or more to endow the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, which is designed to honor Mr. Wilson and perpetuate his ideals. The income from this sum will provide the Woodrow Wilson Awards to be given periodically to "the individual or group that has rendered, within a specified period, meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought, or peace through justice."

The National Committee, headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1920, includes representatives of each state. Cleveland H. Dodge of New York is chairman of the Executive Committee and Hamilton Holt is Executive Director. Fifteen nationally known men and women will comprise the permanent Board of Trustees.



Underwood & Underwood.  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT  
Chairman of the National Committee of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

which must invest the funds in United States or other recognized securities. Five trustees have already been appointed. The Board of Trustees will also appoint the Jury of Awards of 25 men and women who will select the person or group to whom the award will go.

The state chairmen are as follows:  
ALABAMA—Hon. Frank E. Glass, chairman; Hon. J. B. Bowie, executive chairman; 2227 First avenue Birmingham. ARIZONA—Hon. A. H. Favour, chairman; Hon. C. A. Porter, executive chairman; Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, secretary; 1032 Marchants Exchange Building, San Francisco. CALIFORNIA—Hon. Brown, chairman; 3975 So. Vermont avenue, Los Angeles. COLORADO—Hon. John T. Barnett, chairman; 310 First National Bank Building, Denver. CONNECTICUT—Prof. Irving Fisher, chairman; Prof. Ray Westerfield, executive chairman; 55 High street, New Haven. DELAWARE—Miss H. L. Stadelman, chairman; 710 Blackshire Road, Wilmington. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Hon. Robert W. Woolley, chairman; Continental Trust Building, Washington. FLORIDA—John C. Owen, chairman; Jacksonville. GEORGIA—Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall, chairman; Savannah. ILLINOIS—Hon. Edward N. Durely, chairman of organization; Suite 1411 Storer Building, Chicago. IOWA—Hon. Edwin T. Meredith, chairman; Herrick Building, Des Moines. KANSAS—Hon. Joseph S. Sawyer, chairman; 1023 Hackberry avenue, Kansas City. KENTUCKY—Hon. Robert W. Bingham, chairman; Louisville Trust Building, Louisville. LOUISIANA—Col. A. Prescott, chairman; Baton Rouge. MAINE—Hon. Charles F. Johnson, chairman; 100 State Street, Portland. MASSACHUSETTS—John F. Moors, Esq., chairman; 101 Tremont street, Boston. MARYLAND—Charles E. Bowe, Esq., chairman; Fidelity Building, Baltimore. MICHIGAN—Hon. Woodbridge N. Ferris, chairman; 1000 Michigan, Detroit. MINNESOTA—Hon. E. Partridge, chairman; Room 208, 529 Second avenue, south, Minneapolis. MISSISSIPPI—Hon. Oscar Cooper, chairman; Jackson. MISSOURI—J. Lionberger Davis, Esq., Federal Reserve Bank Building, St. Louis. MONTANA—Hon. Thomas Stout, chairman; Helena. NEBRASKA—William P. Baxter, Esq., chairman; care of Thos. Allpatrick & Co., Omaha. NEVADA—Hon. W. W. Woodard, chairman; Reno. NEW HAMPSHIRE—Hon. Robert Jackson, chairman; 25 Capital street, Concord. NEW JERSEY—Hon. J. Warren Davis, chairman; Post Office Building, Trenton. NEW MEXICO—Hon. Summers Burghart, chairman; Albuquerque. NEW YORK—W. Gerard, chairman; 45 Cedar street, New York City. NORTH CAROLINA—Mr. Josephus Daniels, chairman; Raleigh. NORTH DAKOTA—Hon. A. G. Burr, chairman; Rugby. OHIO—Hon. Newton D. Baker, chairman; Union National Bank Building, Cleveland. OKLAHOMA—Hon. Charles B. Ames, chairman; Bristol Hotel, Oklahoma City. OREGON—Hon. C. S. Jackson, chairman; Portland Journal, Portland. PENNSYLVANIA—Hon. Roland S. Morris, chairman; 14th and Third Building, Philadelphia. SOUTH CAROLINA—Hon. Robert A. Cooper, chairman; Columbia. SOUTH DAKOTA—Hon. John W. Johnson, chairman; Yankton. TENNESSEE—Hon. Lake Lee, chairman; Nashville. TENNESSEE—Nashville. TEXAS—Hon. W. W. Woodard, chairman; University Club, Houston. RHODE ISLAND—Richard Comstock, chairman; 10 West Main street, Providence. UTAH—Hon. James H. Myle, chairman; 411 East First South street, Salt Lake City. VERMONT—Hon. Charles E. Bowe, chairman; Old Newington. VIRGINIA—Ben. Carter Glass, chairman; Hon. John Stephen Williams, executive chairman; Richmond. WASHINGTON—Mrs. E. D. Christian, chairman; East 703 Elmira avenue, Spokane. WEST VIRGINIA—Hon. W. H. E. Elliott, chairman; 411 Union Trust Building, Charleston. WISCONSIN—Hon. Mathie, Esq., chairman; 507 Cent street, Wausau. WYOMING—P. C. Mack, Esq., chairman; Sheridan.

The campaign, starting on January 16, will continue until the amount necessary to endow the Foundation has been raised. A handsome certificate, suitable for framing and bearing a picture of Mr. Wilson, will be presented to every contributor.

Contributions may be sent to local

## BOISE PENROSE ESTATE MAY TOTAL 5 MILLIONS

Money Left Him, Utah Copper and Other Sources Named. Eccentric About Cash.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—An estate estimated at between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 was left by Senator Boies Penrose at his death, according to friends.

Although Penrose's three brothers who are his executors, have issued no formal statement of the size of his holdings, intimate acquaintances are ready to swear by the foregoing figures.

The Senator's estate is said to be comprised chiefly of money he received from the estate of his father, Richard A. F. Penrose, who died in 1908, and from stock he held in Utah Copper, a mine jointly owned by himself and his brother, Spencer Penrose, in Colorado.

Penrose was eccentric about money matters, his friends say. He always carried on his person \$2,500 to \$3,000 in bills, which he kept in a bill fold in a hip pocket. "Cold cash totaling \$226,100, belonging to the Senator, has been found in a trust company vault at Washington and, it is rumored, Penrose had a special cash vault at his residence.

When a broker told him to sell his immense holding of Utah Copper at the sky-high price of 140 a share during the war, with the expectation of rebuying the securities later at a much lower figure, the Senator is said to have drawled: "Y-a-a-s, but it's too much trouble."

## Report of the Condition OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

at Schellburg, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business December 31, 1921.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	60,949.67
Foreign Bills of Exchange or Drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	60,949.67
U. S. Government securities owned:	
Deposited to secure circulation (par value)	25,000.00
All other U. S. Govt. securities	14,800.00
Total	39,800.00
Other bonds, stocks, securities and fixtures	81,611.94
Furniture and fixtures	1,785.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	6,110.26
Cash in vault	1,845.48
Total of items	1,845.48
Checks on banks outside of city or town of reporting bank	16.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,250.00
Total	193,368.85
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	25,000.00
Surplus fund	5,500.00
Undivided Profits	734.67
Less current expenses, interests and taxes paid	734.67
Circulating notes outstanding	25,000.00
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	10.00
Total of items	10.00
Dividends unpaid	28,304.18
Time deposits	1,500.00
Certificates of deposit	23,404.34
Other time deposits	80,825.65
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve	104,229.99
Total	193,368.85

State of Pennsylvania, County of Bedford, ss:  
I, W. C. Keyser, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. C. KEYSER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1922.

My commission expires first Monday in January 1924.

Correct—Attest:

J. A. SCHELLER,  
T. S. TAYLOR,  
W. C. COLVIN,  
Directors

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation Fund drive began on Monday, January 16. On that day the big cities opened the campaign and from now until the \$1,000,000 fund is raised the campaign will be on. We have no inkling of the organization in Bedford County, but no doubt one will be effected in the immediate future so that the admirers of Woodrow Wilson and his principles may have the honor of contributing. Many contribute who love Wilson. Others contribute who love the principles for which he has stood. The following contributor typifies the latter.

Col William H. Hall of Wilmington, Conn., prominent Republican leader and President pro tem of the 1921 State Senate, yesterday personally subscribed the entire quota of the town of Wilmington. "Although Woodrow Wilson and I do not vote on the same ticket," said Col. Hall, "I have great admiration for him and am glad to have a part in commemorating the great work he has done."

And His Needs Are Numerous. A politician thinks he is entitled to as many kinds of opinions as he may need in his business.

or state headquarters, or to Hamilton Holt, Executive Director at National Headquarters, 150 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.

## John A. Cuppett

(Continued from last page)

## Funeral Held Monday

Funeral services were conducted Monday, January 16, by Dr. J. S. Fulton, of Johnstown, Presiding Elder in the United Brethren church, who based his remarks on Job 14-14 subject "Immortality" or "Another life". From the many complimentary remarks it was one of the most edifying sermons ever delivered in New Paris. Dr. Fulton broke two engagements to preach the funeral of his long-beloved friend, making the third funeral sermon he has preached during his eldership of 15 years. Interment was made in the Evangelical cemetery in New Paris. The pall bearers were: J. B. Beckley, W. A. Stultz, Irvin Shaffer, A. P. Penrose, W. D. Slick and J. A. Hiner. The singing was done by the Union choir of which he had been leader on so many similar occasions. Appreciation of his past life and works was shown by the unusually large number of friends and relatives who were present at his funeral and the many beautiful floral offerings, including the exquisite wreath from the United Brethren Sunday School, of which he was superintendent for the past 43 years with the exception of the time that he lived in Jefferson, South Dakota. He will be greatly missed by the whole community as well as by his family as he was always ready and willing to help and not hinder any act that would exalt mankind and improve the community.

## Interested in Tracing Ancestry

Mr. Cuppett took a special interest in tracing his ancestors. His father was William W. Cuppett, born Sept. 26, 1820; his grand father, Isaac Cuppett, was born April 9, 1776 and married Mary Albough, born April 20, 1788; his great grandfather Daniel Cuppett married Mary Arnold and they lived near Harrisburg. John A. Cuppett's mother was Miss Anna Border and she was born Jan. 14, 1835, her parents being William Border, born June 30, 1800 and Lydia Blackburn, born April 9, 1804; William Border's parents were John Border, born Nov. 25, 1775, and Mary M. Black, born Feb. 8, 1776; Lydia Blackburn's parents were John Blackburn, born 1769 and Sara Dalton, Miss Dalton's father was John Dalton, who married Miss Townsend both of them having emigrated from England to Bedford County. The foregoing Miss Dalton and her twin sister were the first white twins born in Bedford County. The above John Blackburn's father emigrated to America in 1745 with his two brothers. The average age of Mr. Cuppett's four grand parents was 80 years and 8 days.

John A. Cuppett has been a reporter for the Gazette regularly since 1880. His first items gave a full description of his native town, New Paris, where the first house was built in the year 1846. His last communication to the Gazette was number 1120. Mr. Cuppett had on file nearly every issue of the Gazette since he became a correspondent.

## PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



Any Country Motorist can Supply the Words and Music for this Cartoon. The Westliest Nation on Earth had Plenty of Kale to dig the Panama Canal and Wallop the Germans but Can't Spare more than a few Stinky Jineys to Prevent the Country Roads from turning into Goo at the first Rainy Day.

If the Peace Parley of the Four Powers has done anything it has stirred up a bomb latent between France and England and Japan represents the "dictation" of England and others in the Pacific. So Harding can sleep well for discovering a new method of discord.

## Silk-Producing Insects.

The number of species of silk-producing insects is very large, probably more than 200, very few of which are of any practical value to mankind.

# BUICK

Only another BUICK will satisfy the man who has used one.

See the New Buick's at  
**Bedford Garage**

## We Buy

OLD MAGAZINES—NEWSPAPERS

ALSO

All kinds of Old Iron—Rubber—Brass

Call

BEDFORD

Bell Phone 156—M  
County Phone 103—X

## RUSH MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

RUSH C. LITZINGER, Proprietor  
Bedford, Pa.

Importer and Manufacturer of Marble and Granite Monuments, Headstones and Markers of every description, and all kinds of cemetery work. Our New Design Book shows variety of latest Designs from which memorials will be furnished in clean new stock at moderate prices.

Residence Phone 87—Y  
Office Phone 124—Y

## IMLERTOWN

John H. Imler, of Yount's Station, Sundayed in our town.

Dr. N. A. Timmins and family, of Bedford, passed through here Sunday.

Joseph Burkett, wife and daughter, Marie, of Chalybeateville, visited their daughters, Mrs. Harlestone and Mrs. Feathers on Sunday.

I. E. Imler and son have made arrangements with the best musicians in the town to furnish music Saturday nights from 8 o'clock p. m. until midnight to entertain the many customers who crowd their up-to-date store to its utmost capacity.

Reed Beegle, of near Yont's Station, better known as "The Fat Codger," spent Sunday afternoon in our town.

Mr. Samuel Painter, of Grapeville, spent Saturday and Sunday with a friends here.

Some of the town's unemployed folks had several days, snow shoveling the past week.

D. O. Price, the sign painter, has painted signs for Stickler's store, Imler's store and the Hollar Bros. Vulcanizing shop.

Hollar Bros. have equipped their vulcanizing plan with machinery to do rubber footwear repairing.

Two years ago last Monday was the second anniversary of the birth of Prohibition. January 16, 1920 the last state necessary for the adoption of the 18th Amendment was voted on the question and adopted it. Bryan was the most enthusiastic person that day in the United States.

## Thrift Week

The slogan of the National Thrift Week which will continue until January 23 is "Spend Time and Money Wisely."

Three objectives of the campaign are:

1st 500,000 men and women to manage their incomes on the budget plan.

2nd The observance of Benjamin Franklin's Birthday.

3rd The use of the budget system by housewives.

**Hartley Banking Co.**  
BEDFORD, PA.

Home of Savings

## TRANS-ANDEAN AVALANCHES

The Trans-Andean Railroad has more difficulty with avalanches than any of our roads. In 1914 it was blocked by snow for 190 days, in 1915 for 131 days and in 1919 for 156 days. More snowsheds and longer tunnels are planned.

## FRIEND'S COVE REFORMED

CHARGE

Rev. R. R. Jones, Pastor  
The Cove: Sunlay School at 10 a. m.; church service at 11 a. m.



## CLASSIFIED ADS

## WANTED

Local gentlemen to interest farmers and stock raisers in new Packing House in Altoona. Local endorsement. Good money from the start if you tell our story truthfully. Industry is needed and we have the opportunity for you. Address communications to "Chaco", Room 318 Commerce Building.

Jan. 20 \*

## STALLION FOR SALE

Will sell my black, imported stallion.  
C. U. Claycomb  
Osterburg, Pa., Rt. 1.  
Dec. 30—Feb 3.\*

## FOR SALE

Gartside Iron rust soap. Removes ink, iron rust, fruit and medicine stains, 25c per tube.  
Ross A. Sprigg,  
323 East John St.,  
Bedford, Pa.  
Jan. 20—27.

## FOR SALE

5 Registered Duroc sows. Four of them 7 months old and one 18 months old. Reasonable prices.  
Thomas M. Claar,  
Alum Bank, Pa., Rt. 1  
Jan. 20—27.

## FOR SALE

20 acre mild climate Maryland farm, 10 acres under cultivation, balance in timber. Buildings excellent condition. Young orchard. Price \$1,000. Write for 1922 catalog.  
J. A. Jones,  
Salisbury, Md.

Sleigh, bob-sleds, all kinds of harness, horses and buggy etc., for sale at  
Stiver's Stables.  
Jan. 13—20.

## NOTICE

Policy holders of the Urban Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Penna. will hold an election for Directors at the office of the company in Bedford, Pa., on Tuesday, January 24, 1922 from 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.  
John P. Cuppett, Sec'y.  
Jan. 13—20.

## MEETING NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 39 S. 10th St., Philadelphia on Tuesday, February 7th, 1922, at 12 o'clock Noon, when an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.

J. D. Cormley,  
Secretary.  
Jan. 13—20—27 Feb. 3.

## ESTRAY NOTICE

A two-year old heifer, brown and white spotted came to the home of Andy Eichelberger at Langdondale. owner may have same by paying cost of publication and keeping.

## CALIFORNIA LANDS

Irrigated. Fine soil. Will raise Oranges, Lemons and all kinds of fruit and crops. Write  
J. M. Hole,  
Arlington, Calif.  
Jan. 20—27 \*

## DAIRY WEEK

"Dairy Week" will be observed for the first time at the Pennsylvania State College school of agriculture from January 23 to 28. Last year a very successful "Poultry Week" was conducted at the college, when a large number of men and women were given practical instruction in poultry work. The dairy week program will follow the same lines. Faculty members will be available for the lecture and demonstration work and will use the famous college dairy herd to bring out the points in feeding, breeding, and management for the best milk production. The short course is available to anyone who has had at least some experience in handling dairy cattle, and is primarily intended for those people who are enrolled in the college dairy correspondence courses. The only expense involved in the college dairy to State College and living expenses for the week.

## CHICKEN AND WAFFLE SUPPER

The Ladies Aid Society of Bald Hill church will hold a chicken and waffle supper at the home of Edwin Hartley, February 2, from 5 p. m. until 11 p. m. Everybody welcome.

# Harold S. Smith Co.

## Bedford, Penna.

### JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

#### Now Going On

#### Big Reductions on Clothing, Shoes, Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

#### Sale Continues Entire Month

## Court Proceedings

(Continued from page one)

Estate of Abraham Schnably, deceased; widow's inventory filed.

Estate of Samuel Barnett, deceased; widow's inventory filed.

Estate of Josiah Manges, deceased; widow's inventory filed.

Estate of Frederick Snyder, deceased; inquisition in partition filed and confirmed. Same matter, citation awarded.

Earl Mower vs Carolina Mower, in divorce; report of master recommending a divorce filed.

Estate of J. B. Williams, deceased; order of sale continued.

Estate of Thomas Worthing; petition to pay money to natural guardian.

Estate of Ella Pollard, deceased; proof of publication to show death. awarded. awhOxKtUoc b. hxE

Estate of George E. Lingenfelter, deceased; order of sale continued.

Estate of Jonah J. Reed, deceased; order of sale continued.

Bond of C. P. Long, tax collector, filed and approved.

Estate of Oscar I. Hershberger, deceased; petition to pay money to natural guardian.

Estate of John P. Browning, deceased; return of sale filed.

Commonwealth vs Katie Scallo, violation of liquor laws; the defendant plead guilty and was ordered to pay costs, a fine of \$100.00 and serve 30 days in jail.

Commonwealth vs E. E. Lee, violation of the liquor laws; the defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay costs, a fine of \$100.00 and serve 7 days in jail.

Commonwealth vs Samuel Deneen, larceny; the defendant was sentenced to restore the property, pay costs, a fine of \$25.00 and serve 9 months in jail.

Estate of Margaret Beck, deceased; order of sale continued.

Commonwealth vs Henry La Sage; bail forfeited.

Commonwealth vs Stanley Diehl, assault and battery; the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and directed that the prosecutor pay one half the costs and the defendant the other one half of costs.

The Grand Jury condemned the present Court House as being inadequate to meet present day requirements and recommended the erection of a new Court House. The said Grand Jury also approved the erection of a memorial to the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of Bedford County.

Walter Wood vs Juliana Wood, the Provident Life & Trust Co., et al. appointment of E. D. Clear, master continued.

Commonwealth vs James Twigg, wife desertion; after hearing Sarah May Twigg, prosecutrix, directed to go back home to her husband and County to pay costs.

Petition for appointment of Law Library Committee, E. M. Pennell, S. H. Sell, George Points, B. F. Madore and C. R. Mock appointed.

Petition for appropriation of \$500.00 from Bedford County for use of Law Library.

Petition of citizens of Mann Township for leave to lay an additional

road tax of ten mills.

In re matter of the removal of supervisors of East Providence Townships; petition of supervisors asking that complainants enter security for costs.

## MALIGN INFLUENCE OF

## NOISE ON WORKERS

"Noise is a serious evil in industrial communities," says the Lancet (London), commenting on the anti-noise campaign just launched in England. "Continuous exposure to loud noises may lead to a sense of weariness that impairs working capacity more quickly than does severe muscular fatigue. It thus tends to lower output and so to raise the cost of production. From the economical point of view noise may therefore be regarded as exercising the same malign influence upon production, as inefficient management, poor light, bad ventilation or excessively long hours.

"The fact is that while noise may be tolerated, if not ignored, by healthy people at their best, the majority are not in a condition of bodily and nervous health to resist the irritation and consequent weariness induced by a long continuance of loud noises. It is not only the naturally hypersensitive Carlyles who suffer, for few long-distance travelers by rail are altogether exempt from fatigue.

"Over and above the effect of noise upon the general nervous system, there is the deleterious influence exerted directly upon the hearing organ of workers in noisy occupations.

"But—and it is well to state it frankly—din, even in an industrial milieu, is not inevitable. If, as Prof. Spooner suggests, quietness in a factory can be shown to have an economic value, then we may reasonably anticipate that it will be forthcoming. Even now 'quiet running' is beginning to figure more and more in advertisements of engines other than those of the internal combustion type."

## BILL QUITS

We view the farmer with alarm because he won't stay on the farm. He moves to town and there he lives, while here and yon his flivver flits, and city papers wonder why he thus neglects our food supply. How can he tear himself away from smells of flowers and new mown hay? I tracked one rustic to his flat and begged of him by this and that to answer if he felt no shame, in spite of youth and staidward frame, to quit this cold the farming game. "Nay, nay" quoth he, "by ding and dang, I suffer not a single pang. The crops I sold went cheap as dirt, I needed cash for baby's shirt, and for my wife's—that is to say, though South Spa belles wear suits of hay, my woman hates to dress that way." "But Bill," says I "all men are brothers, you farmers ought to feed the others." "The world can feed itself," he said, and threw me out upon my head. Too husky he for me to fight, and anyway the cuss was right. Long laboring hours and nigger gain this rural exodus explain.

Bob Adams.

## THE PICTURE MONTH.

October is the opal month of the year. It is the month of glory, of love, of beauty, of the picture month.

## ADVICE TO BREEDERS OF BLACK SKUNKS

By careful selective breeding the skunk farmers are trying to produce an animal which will have no white on its back, for fashion demands that skunk fur be all black. In the ordinary skins the white stripes have to be cut out and the black remainder sewed together.

J. A. Dettlesen of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and F. M. Holbrook of the Skunk Development Bureau, White Plains, N. Y., describe in the Journal of Heredity some of the results of their experimental breeding, and give some interesting facts about skunks.

They remove the sacs which contain the malodorous oil with which the animals protect themselves. This is done by a simple operation performed either with or without anaesthetics. It seems that there is quite a market for the vile smelling oil, it being used extensively by hunters who trap or hunt animals who avoid the scent of man. They smear it on their boots and traps, thus quite disguising the human scent and attracting such creatures as are enemies of the skunk.

The experimenters give the following advice to any one who may meet with misfortune in his association with a skunk: "Strong soap and water and gasoline will saponify and dissolve out most of the oily scent fluid which may perchance get on the hands or face. Such faint traces as remain may be covered up and sealed by balsam of Peru."

T. B. Aldrich made some interesting tests on the amount of the secretion which may be recognized by the sense of smell, and reported to the Journal of Experimental Medicine that a dilution of one sixty-nine-billionth of a milligram to a cubic centimeter of air was faintly apparent to all in the room while one six-billion-nine-hundred-millionth of a milligram to a cubic centimeter of air was easily detected.

"These trials," remarked the experimenters, "are only another proof of the extremely sensitive testing apparatus we have in the olfactory sense—far more delicate than the spectroscopic, as Aldrich states.

## Henry S. Miller

Henry S. Miller died on Thursday, January 5, 1922 at the residence of his son-in-law Emanuel Oldham, aged 82 years, 7 months and 12 days. His wife and companion passed away 13 years ago. He is survived by the following children: Mrs. Daniel Callihan, of Alum Bank; Mrs. Emanuel Oldham, of Wolfburg. Mrs. Harry Crawford, of Salix and Harry Miller, of Scalp Level. Thirty-three grandchildren and one sister, Rebecca Russell, of Blair County, and many other relatives also survive. Deceased was a volunteer in the Civil war, 100th Regiment, Company K.

## Didn't Like That Kind.

We had fried mush for breakfast and my little girl asked to be heated to some. I, selecting a nice brown piece, laid it on her plate, and she said, "Mother, I don't like rusty mush."—Chicago Tribune.

## Report of the Condition OF THE HOBLITZEL NATIONAL BANK.

at Hyndman, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business December 31, 1921.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	93,820.05
Foreign Bills of Exchange or Drafts sold with endorsement of this bank	93,820.05
Overdrafts unsecured	116.63
U. S. Government Securities owned	
Deposited to secure circulation	16,250.00
All other U. S. Government securities	81,570.98
Total U. S. Government Securities	97,820.98
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.	121,366.53
Furniture and Fixtures	2,400.00
Real Estate owned other than Banking House	571.28
Lawful reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	12,405.26
Cash in Vault	43,958.66
Total of Items	43,958.66
Checks on Banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	347.24
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	512.50
Total	373,619.15

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	25,000.00
Surplus Fund	15,000.00
Undivided profits	2,941.22
Less current expenses	
Interest and taxes	2,941.22
Circulating notes outstanding	15,750.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	320.17
Total of Items	320.17
Demand Deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	82,327.07
Dividends unpaid	1,000.00
Total of Demand deposits subject to reserve	83,327.07
Time Deposits:	
Other time deposits	230,750.58
Total of time deposits subject to reserve	230,750.58
Unearned discount	530.11
Total	373,619.15

State of Pennsylvania County of Bedford, S. S. Harry V. Evans, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HARRY V. EVANS, Cashier  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1922.

CHAS. E. RHODES  
Notary Public.  
My Commission expires February 3rd 1923

Correct—Attest:  
A. G. CRABBE,  
Wm. J. SHEAVLY,  
M. H. KRAMER,  
Directors

## FOUND

Germantown Wools  
12 1/2 c and ounce  
Silken Wools  
Shetland Floss  
Direct from Mill  
Think of the Saving  
Postal brings samples  
OLD COLONY MILLS  
Manayunk, Phila.  
Jan. 20—Feb 10.

## RURAL-CARRIER EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for the County of Bedford to be held at Bedford and Everett on February 11, 1922 to fill the position of rural carrier at Hopewell.

## Small Producers of Coal.

Portugal digs less coal than any other European country. Her total product of coal is only 22,000 tons a year. New South Wales digs yearly just twice as much coal as all Spain produces.

(Continued from page one)

## Clean-Up Squad

of the following ex-service men:  
Field Manager, Dr. H. H. Hibman,  
Assistant Field Manager, Dr. T. W. Penrose,  
Legal Advisor, E. P. Petrott,  
Vocational Officer, P. B. Stetser.  
Chief Interviewers, John V. Murray, Neurologist and Specialist on Psychoses, Dr. Milton K. Meyers,  
Heat and Lung Specialists, Dr. Leonard D. Frescoln, Dr. Jay B. McJellan,  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Dr. Wm. D. Barry.  
Orthopedists and Adjusters of Prosthetic appliances, Dr. Walter R. Krauss and Dr. Charles M. Strotz,  
General Medical Examiners, Drs. Hilton N. Wick, Larry J. Lutz, Russell J. Witman, Harry N. Metzger,  
John Spector, Jacob E. Ellinger and Francis X. Carthy.  
Expert Stenographers, John Stark and Edw. P. Mahoney,  
Special Messenger between the squad and the Philadelphia Office, Alexander Skriv.

## Elizabeth Harclerode

Elizabeth Harclerode died at the home of her niece, Mrs. W. S. Howsare near Duncansville, on January 10, 1922, aged 73 years, 10 months and 20 days, death being due to a complication of diseases. She was a daughter of Philip and Sophia (Shoemaker) Harclerode, both deceased and was born in Friend's Cove on Feb. 20, 1848. There are no surviving brothers or sisters.

Funeral services were held last Friday, January 13, 1922, in the forenoon at Burning Bush M. E. church, Rev. S. J. Pittinger of Wolfburg officiating. Interment was made in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Elizabeth Harclerode, better known as "Aunt Lizzie", united with the old Brick Reformed church in Friend's Cove when very young. While she lived with her uncle, John Shoemaker, in Bedford, she was a faithful attendant of the Reformed church here. For fourteen years she made her home with her sister, Mrs. A. C. Arnold, who preceded her in death one year and two months ago. Since that time she has been with her nieces, Mrs. A. R. Hanks, of Bedford, Mrs. H. S. Replogle, then at Windber, and Mrs. W. S. Howsare, near Duncansville, where she passed away. In later years she was united with the Methodist church at Burning Bush.

## DUNNING'S CREEK CHARGE

Fishertown: Preparatory service, January 21, at 10 a. m. Holy Communion, January 22, at 2 p. m.; St. Paul's: Preparatory service, January 21, at 2 p. m.; Holy Communion, January 22, at 10 a. m.; Catechising at 11 a. m.; Sunday School one hour before service.

## FRIEND'S COVE LUTHERAN PASTORATE

Rev. J. A. Brosius, Pastor  
Services for Sunday, January 22, 1922: Rainsburg, 10:30 a. m.; St. Mark's, 2:30 p. m.; Bald Hill 7 p. m.

The 5,000 spontaneous marchers who went to President Wilson's home to do him homage show that the League of Nations is not dead. Labor Leader, Samuel Gompers, paid a tribute to Wilson and said:

"The general psychology manifested it clearly that the League of Nations is not dead, and that whether it be in a four-power treaty, or whether it be in a pact or treaty of five, or whether it be all the nations of the world, the initial step has been taken—you, (Wilson) blazed the way, and the League of Nations must be a living organism in our life."

Ex-President Wilson said to Mr. Gompers, "Thank you" and proceeded thus: "Mr Gompers and my fellow citizens—I need hardly tell you how such a demonstration of friendship and confidence makes me feel. There can be no doubt as to the vitality of the League of Nations. It will take care of itself and those who don't regard it will have to look out for themselves. I have no anxieties for it."

"My only anxiety is to see our great people turn their faces in the right direction and move with all their force. I thank you for all this I don't deserve it, but I enjoy it nevertheless."

Cheers followed his impromptu remarks and his voice and strength surprised his friends. The demonstration was prolonged when Mrs. Wilson came to the doorway.

## Speakin' of Boys.

"Yes," said the almost-philosopher, "there's a heap of difference in the attitude parents take in raisin' boys. Some folks are content to bring 'em up to be good men for the boys' own sakes. Others selfishly hark about wantin' the boys to be a credit to their parents. This may be all right, but it seems to me the only thing the old folks can borrow on that kind of credit is trouble."



## POULTRY CACKLES

### BEST RETURNS FROM PULLETS

Maturity Can Be Hastened by Right Kind of Care and Feeding—Range Desirable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A flock of pullets that can be brought to laying in the fall will give the largest yearly profit. The average poultry keeper falls either to hatch early enough in spring, so that the pullets may reach laying maturity in October, or he does not keep them growing rapidly enough to bring this about. Pullets that do not get to laying well before the arrival of cold weather and the short days of December, will seldom start egg production before February. Thus two or three months of additional feeding are required, and the advantage of this period of high egg prices is lost.

Very few eggs are secured on the average farm during autumn and early winter, but experienced poultrymen by better management secure a fair egg production during these seasons. It is advisable, though not essential, that the cockerels and pullets be separated as early as possible and given separate free range.

Avoid overcrowding at night. A coop that will hold 100 young chickens will not house properly more than half as many growing pullets. Their maturity will be retarded if too many are kept together, or if they are annoyed by lice or mites. Frequent inspection of the houses, especially after the pullets have gone to roost, is advisable. If mites are seen crawling on the perches or are found by a careful inspection of the house, prompt measures must be taken to kill them by spraying the interior of the house, as advised by the United States Department of Agriculture, with crude petroleum, kerosene, creosol solution, cattle dip, or some other effective solution. Body lice frequently cause much annoyance and retard growth and maturity. Individual treatment of each pullet with sodium fluorid or mercurial ointment will clean up these pests on the birds themselves.

Feed freely of a good egg-laying ration; give plenty of range, and be sure



Chickens Grow Rapidly When They Are Allowed Free Range.

they get plenty of mash. It is a help to keep it in hoppers, where they can have free access to it. A light feeding of moist mash, especially if mixed with milk, may induce them to eat a little more. If 25 per cent of buckwheat middlings is added to the allotment of mash to be moistened with milk or water it will be eaten eagerly by the pullets. A liberal amount of meat scrap in the mash is advisable at this time, particularly if plenty of milk is not available.

Corn, wheat, oats and barley are the principal grains fed. Kafir and buckwheat also are used, but are not so generally available, and usually cost more. Corn and wheat are the two best grains and are about equal in value, although wheat can be fed alone better than corn, which is inclined to be fattening. Oats and barley, on account of their hulls and higher fiber content, are not so good as corn or wheat. Rye is not well relished, and is seldom fed.

Corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, and meat scrap form the basis of a good mash, while corn chop, corn-cob meal, ground oats, and low-grade flour may be added or substituted to advantage.



When on free range the fowls obtain a little of several different kinds of feed. Grain should not be made the sole feed, for then fat and not eggs is the usual result.

Place setting hens in colony houses or other rat-proof buildings. Brood coops with tight floors are useful for setting hens. Many a promising hatch has been ruined by the rat that stole the eggs.

Old hens may pay their way just by producing meat for the table, but why have a flock working half-time to produce meat when it might as well work full time, producing both meat and eggs?

## Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

(Copyright, 1920, by James Morgan.)

### THE BIG STICK

1903—February 6, Roosevelt induced Great Britain and Germany to arbitrate with Venezuela. November, the Panama revolution.

1905—May 12, brought Russia and Japan to agree to discuss peace. August 29, the peace of Portsmouth.

1906—Roosevelt awarded the Nobel peace prize.

1918—January 6, death of Theodore Roosevelt, aged sixty.

AT the crackling of a twig in the still depths of the Adirondack mountains Roosevelt turned to see a guide coming out of the woods with the unexpected news that McKinley's condition was worse. Although he hastened to Buffalo, the president had died 13 hours before the vice president arrived.

At the outset of Roosevelt's administration a fearful citizen begged the rough rider not to permit his fighting spirit to plunge the country into an international war. "What!" the president exclaimed. "A war, and I cooped up here in the White House? Never!"

Many forgot the first half of the old motto that Roosevelt made his own. "Speak softly and carry a big stick." No man ever had a simpler faith in the efficacy of first "talking it over," man fashion, with an adversary, whether a senator or an ambassador.

The meddlesome German kaiser was the earliest to feel the "big stick" to see if it was only stuffed with straw. Germany and a Tory government of England were on the point of seizing territory as a security for some claim



Edith Carow Roosevelt.

against Venezuelan citizens, when Roosevelt succeeded in dissuading England from such a step, but he failed to induce Germany to arbitrate the matter. Thereupon he told the German ambassador that unless the Berlin government consented to arbitration in ten days, he would send Admiral Dewey to stop the Germans from landing in Venezuela. The ambassador protesting that the kaiser could not back down now, Roosevelt replied that he was not arguing with him but was simply telling him what would happen.

After waiting a week without an answer from Berlin, he told the ambassador that he was going to cut the limit to nine days and that unless Germany agreed in 48 hours to arbitrate, Dewey would sail. In 36 hours the ambassador came back with a message announcing that Germany consented.

In good time, Roosevelt employed the influence of his unique position before the world to bring to an end the Russo-Japanese war. Shrewdly choosing the right moment to step in, he appealed to the two belligerents with a common sense and a simple directness that a friend would use in bringing together two quarreling neighbors. Afterward he steered the peace conference at Portsmouth against its will steadily toward a peace of reconciliation, an impatient Russian declaring that his "steel wrist" hammered out a treaty that neither of the powers wanted at that time and that "the terrible American president—Jl Strenuous—was capable of locking the conferees into a room and starving them into submission."

Instead of starting a war, the "big stick" stopped the only great war that broke out in the period of its sway.

While the Roosevelts were its tenants, the White House was an example and the center of the simple family life of America. "not a second-rate palace," the president said, "but the home of a self-respecting American citizen." A few months after graduating at Harvard, Roosevelt married Miss Alice Hathaway Lee of Boston, whom he had met in his college days. This bride of his youth passed from life as her daughter—Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth—entered it.

Nearly three years afterward he sailed from New York, directly following an unsuccessful campaign for mayor to marry a friend and neighbor of his childhood, Miss Edith Kermit Carow, who was sojourning in Europe.

## Where Your Taxes Go

How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author "Washington Close-Up," "Banks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Business Methods.

Copyright, Western Newspaper Union

### III. WARS EAT UP THE TAXES

When I set out to discover for you where the money you pay as federal taxes goes I did not have far to look. It goes for wars, past, present and prospective. Last year a little over 90 per cent of the national income went that way. In the report of the secretary of the treasury submitted to congress in December, 1920, he remarks:

An analysis of government expenditures for the fiscal year 1920, on the basis of daily treasury statements, develops the striking fact that of the net ordinary disbursements of \$6,403,000,000 about 90 per cent consisted of expenditures under the following heads:

Purchase of obligations of foreign governments	\$421,000,000
War department	1,811,000,000
Navy department	738,000,000
Shipping board	531,000,000
Federal control of transportation systems and payments to the railroads under the transportation act, 1920	1,037,000,000
Interest on the public debt	1,020,000,000
Pensions	213,000,000
War-risk insurance	117,000,000
Purchase of federal farm-loan bonds	30,000,000

Total \$7,715,000,000

Substantially all the expenditures entering into this total, and a large share of the expenditures on various minor accounts, represent burdens directly traceable to the war, to past wars or to preparedness for future wars. These figures serve to indicate the direction which sincere efforts to reduce the cost of the government must take.

Then I found Mr. Gilbert, the under-secretary of the treasury, saying:

There has been much idle talk to the effect that the excessive cost of government is due to inefficiency and extravagance in the executive departments. Without doubt there has been waste and inefficiency in the various government departments and establishments, and much can be accomplished, and has already been accomplished, by the introduction of efficient and economic methods of administration and the elimination of duplication and unnecessary work. It might well be possible to save as much as \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 by careful and scientific reorganization of the government's business.

The figures show that over 90 per cent of the total annual expenditures of the government are related to war. Out of total expenditures during 1920 of about \$6,400,000,000, about 5½ billions represented expenditures directly traceable to the war, to past wars, or to preparedness for future wars. Of this, about \$2,500,000,000 went for the army and navy, over \$500,000,000 for the shipping board, over \$1,000,000,000 for the railroads, another \$1,000,000,000 for interest on the public debt, almost \$200,000,000 for purchase of obligations of foreign governments on account of their war expenditures, and the remainder for pensions, war risk allotments and miscellaneous items related to war. An analysis of the expenditures of the first six months of the fiscal year 1921 gives similar results. The figures also show that the total cost of running what may be termed the civil establishment proper, that is to say, the various government departments, boards and commissions and the legislative establishment, have not much exceeded \$200,000,000 even in the abnormal war years.

I sought details. If more than 90 per cent of the entire disbursements of 1920 went for past and prospective wars, how much had we been spending to keep the world safe for democracy? We are all familiar with the argument that the best way to prevent war is to be prepared for war. I thought I might find out whether that was true. I went back into the records and found that year by year, from 1834 to 1919 inclusive, the treasury department had kept an account of the actual disbursements—not appropriations, mind you, but actual money expended—of the War department, the Navy department and for pensions. When I got all the figures before me I couldn't add them up.

In the bureau of internal revenue they loaned me a machine and an operator, and so I know and can tell you that from 1834 to, and through 1919 the War Department actually disbursed \$23,002,390,063.65. In the same period the Navy Department spent \$6,907,369,032.84; and pensioners of past wars got \$5,634,079,694.23.

That is a thundering total of \$29,909,759,041.49 for the army and navy alone, leaving out of account the \$5,634,079,694.23 for pensions.

I will let you decide whether any part of the twenty-nine billion dollars spent for preparedness and for war prevented our going to war or found us prepared when we went to war. The three items I have enumerated are only ribs of the skeleton of the cost of war preparation and activity. I have not been able to excavate any other detail figures. But it is known that the war of 1812 cost about \$133,702,880.

The cost of the Mexican war is estimated to have been \$63,605,621.

The total cost of the Civil war, taking the period from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1865, may be figured closely at \$3,500,000,000.

The treasury in the winter of 1920-21 estimated in a report sent to congress through the secretary that the cost of the World war to us to that date had been \$24,100,000,000, exclusive of our loans to the allies and other foreign nations.

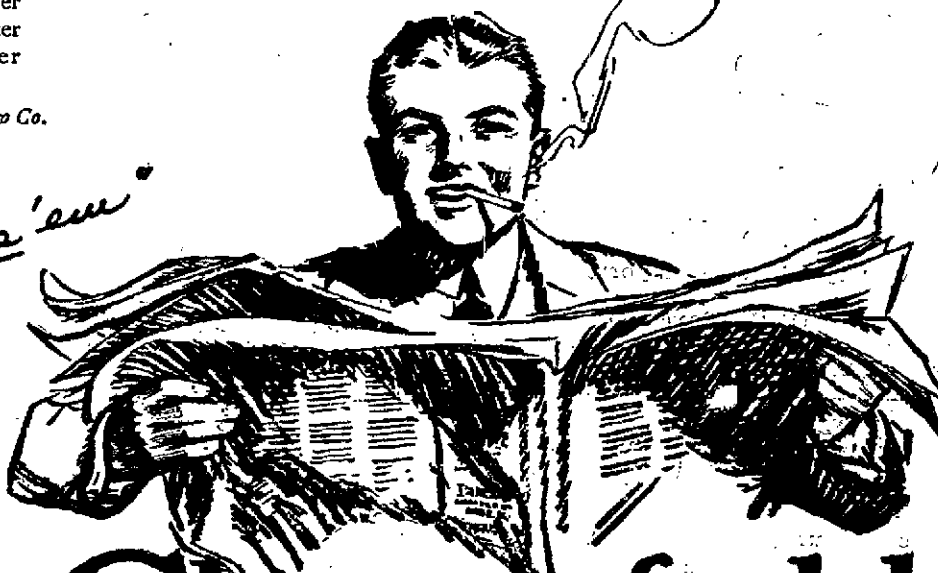
So you see the cost of wars is going up, no matter how much money we spend by way of preparation.

Taste is a matter of tobacco quality

We state it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield are of finer quality (and hence of better taste) than in any other cigarette at the price.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

"I like 'em"



# Chesterfield

## CIGARETTES

of Turkish and Domestic tobaccos—blended

### Lower Prices

20 now 18c

10 now 9c

(Two 10's—18c)

"They Satisfy"

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Margaret A. Beck, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

H. C. Miller,  
Administrator  
Cumberland Valley, 1

B. F. Madore,  
Attorney.  
Dec 16 Jan. 27.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Quitman Bowser, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

William E. Bowser,  
Administrator.  
Osterburg, Pa.

Frank E. Colvin,  
Attorney.  
Dec. 23 Jan 27.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Moses Lippel, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Henry Lippel,  
Administrator c. t. a.  
Cumberland, Md.

George Points,  
Attorney.  
Dec. 23 Jan 27.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Abraham Schnabley, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Harry M. Schnabley,  
Executor.  
Loydsburg, Pa.

F. E. Colvin,  
Simon H. Sell,  
Attorneys.  
Jan. 13—Feb. 17.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Nancy W. Fisher, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

John Thomas Fisher,  
Administrator.  
Rt. 3 Cumberland, Md.

E. M. Pennell,  
Attorney.  
Dec. 30 Feb. 3

### CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 50 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE



Tell 'Em With Flowers.

Some girls have to be kidded; others have to be orchid-ed.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Lottie E. Cessna, late of Rainsburg Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

W. Austin Cessna,  
Administrator.  
Rainsburg, Pa.

Simon H. Sell,  
Attorney.  
Jan. 6—Feb 10.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Solomon Diehl, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned upon the estate of Solomon Diehl late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

S. C. Diehl,  
Administrator.  
New Buena Vista, Pa.

John N. Minnich,  
Attorney.  
Dec. 23—Jan. 27.

### PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer for sale at Alum Bank on Saturday, January 21, 1922 at one o'clock sharp, the following personal property:

Saddles, Wizard chilled plow, spring tooth harrow, cultivator, drag, two-horse wagon, pair Shelsens ladders, mowing machine, hay rake, pair home-made bob sleds, pair spreaders, pair grubs, double trees, single trees, sleight, old buggy, 2 sets single harness, set double driving harness, 2 sets work harness, collars, bridles, lines, choke straps, 4 sets work harness, pair weather blankets, 2 sets lame bells, cutting box, chains and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Also at the same time and place I will offer for sale 11 acres 44 perches of land and a never failing spring of water, a few fruit trees and dinner bell.

Terms made known on day of sale.

W. F. Ickes,  
Alum Bank, Pa.

Jan. 13—20.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Thomas Price, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned executor named in the last will and testament of Thomas Price, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

George Points,  
Executor.

Jan. 13—Feb. 17.

### EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

The undersigned executor of Abraham Schnabley, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, will offer at public sale at the late residence at Osterburg, Pa., on Wednesday, February 8, 1922, at 1:00 o'clock p. m., all the real estate of said deceased, to wit:

Two lots of ground in the Village of Osterburg, fronting on State road on the east, lot of Joseph Crissman on the north, lot of William Reip on the west and a street on the south, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling, summer house and out buildings.

Terms: 10 per cent of bid to be paid or secured on day of sale; remainder in cash at delivery of deed within ten days from date of sale.

Harry M. Schnabley,  
Executor,  
Loydsburg, Pa.

Simon H. Sell and  
Frank E. Colvin,  
Attorneys.

H. E. Mason, Auctioneer.

Congressman, S. D. Fess, Republican of Ohio, and Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee said in a speech: "As Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, I do not want to withhold the great credit for the moulding of public sentiment throughout the country to lessen the chance of future wars that has been accomplished by President Wilson."

They are coming to it by degrees. The Arms Conference as H. G. Wells says "was in itself a doubtful consequence" but nevertheless it showed to the American people that they couldn't do anything unless they treaded on Democratic ground. They incorporated a great many of the League's principles and took the rest from W. J. Byran. The four-power idea was original with the Republican party leadership and it proved a failure. Before they got through they found that there were more than four powers in the world and the lack of foresight of Hughes and Harding caused a lot of anxiety among the Republican old guard. Just as soon as a scrap was about to develop between the four-power plutocrats and the rest of the world of about 50 power Harding urged an adjournment to save any humiliation that might come from a row impending. This Republican administration is certainly mixing things up.

Buy the Extra Ply Here's Why

You get 25 to 35% more mileage in a Mellinger Extra Ply Tire. Danger of stone bruise or blow-outs is reduced to a minimum. Mellinger Extra Ply Tires are Hand Made of Super-Vulcanized, White Rubber—have the Vacuum tread and are

GUARANTEED 8000 MILES

Our representative will tell you the saving you make in buying Mellinger Tires. Also ask about Mellinger Special Tires, a quality tire at a Popular Price.

DISTRIBUTED EXCLUSIVELY BY

TURNER BROS.,  
Mann's Choice, Pa.



Safest and best family medicine



## STRYCHNINE USEFUL TO DESTROY RABBITS

Good Lively Machine Gun Is  
Harmless in Comparison.

Record of 1,000 Animals to One Ounce  
of Poison Made in Gooding Coun-  
ty, Idaho—Campaigns in Oth-  
er Western States

(Prepared by the United States Depart-  
ment of Agriculture.)

A good lively machine gun is harm-  
less when compared to strychnine—  
at least when it is used to extermi-  
nate rabbits. In Lincoln county, Ida-  
ho, the farmers, working in co-operation  
with the biological survey, United  
States Department of Agriculture, re-  
port that one ounce of the poison killed  
400 rabbits. Farmers in Gooding coun-  
ty did even better with their poison  
and averaged 1,000 rabbits to the  
ounce. Minidoka county, conducting  
a poison campaign under the direction  
of the bureau, killed 40,000 rabbits.

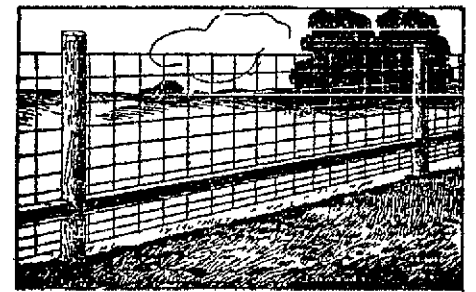
These figures are illustrative of the  
work that has been done under gov-  
ernment direction in exterminating  
rabbits in the western states, where  
they are so plentiful as to be extreme-  
ly destructive to orchards and crops.  
Large-scale campaigns were organized  
in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Nevada,  
Utah and Arizona under the leader-  
ship of Department of Agriculture rep-  
resentatives and along co-operative  
lines in which the state governments,  
the state extension service, and the  
land owners assumed a share of the  
responsibility. In addition to the poi-  
soning methods, great rabbit drives  
were conducted, some of which re-  
sulted in the killing of as many as  
10,000 rabbits.

The representatives of the bureau  
of biological survey emphasize the fact  
that, in the West, the rabbit is a serious  
menace. Rabbits often devastate  
large fields of grain and destroy val-  
uable orchards and vineyards. There  
are instances where orchards repre-  
senting the work and savings of a life-  
time, and which constitute the sole  
support of the owner, have been com-  
pletely destroyed in a single night by  
jack rabbits.

## SUPERIOR BRACE FOR FENCE

Timbers Firmly Mortised In Afford  
Great Resistance to Heavy  
Strain of Wires.

The constant strain of a wire fence  
soon pulls the posts over. This is es-  
pecially annoying when the fence is  
built on a curve. Here is a rail brace  
that presents great resistance to the  
destructive force of the wires. It is  
placed 18 inches above the surface of  
the ground, and is mortised into the



If the Posts Are Braced Against Each  
Other by Timbers Firmly Mortised  
In, the Fence Is Strengthened  
Against the Pull of the Wire.

posts about one-quarter inch at each  
end. The posts are set a rod apart,  
and are 6 or 7 inches in diameter, so  
that a timber 4 by 4 inches by 16 feet  
will just fit in between the posts. The  
posts and rail should be creosoted, and  
the posts should be firmly set in holes  
three feet deep. The woodwork will  
then outlast the wire.

## CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER SIRES

More Than 3,000 Persons Have Agreed  
to Breed All Live Stock to Pure-  
bred Sires Only.

The better sires campaign recently  
passed the 8,000 mark. This means  
that more than 3,000 persons have  
agreed in writing to breed all live  
stock kept on their farms to pure-  
bred sires only. It is one of the re-  
sults thus far accomplished by the  
United States Department of Agricul-  
ture, in co-operation with the states  
and county agents, in a systematic  
campaign begun only 14 months ago  
to exterminate "scrabs"—especially  
scrub sires—throughout the United  
States. Breeders and owners of all  
classes of live stock and poultry are  
co-operating in the effort which even-  
tually will mean a higher quality av-  
erage of the country's live stock.

## GETTING PRODUCTS TO CITY

Object in Building Roads Should Be  
to Enable Farmer to Get Best  
Prices for Crops.

Since the use of public roads is  
primarily in the transportation of  
farm products and farm necessities,  
the aim in building them should be  
to serve the best business of the na-  
tion, of which more than one-half is  
farming, and the roads should form a  
state system connected with the sys-  
tems in adjoining states.

This means that the road, instead  
of being from a farm to one market,  
is one from many farms to many mar-  
kets. By cheap, quick delivery to  
shipping points such system will en-  
able the farmer to have access to  
competitive markets and thus at all  
times to secure the best prices for his  
produce.

## POULTRY

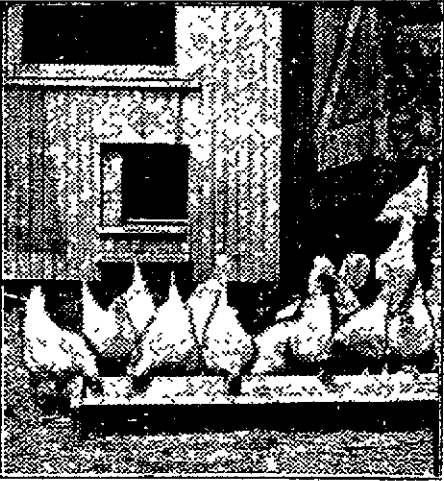
FRESH GARBAGE SAVES COST

If Carefully Selected and Kept Free  
of Broken Glass and Tin 30 Per  
Cent Saving Made.

(Prepared by the United States Department  
of Agriculture.)

A practical manner of reducing the  
production costs of market eggs con-  
sists in feeding fresh garbage placed  
before the flock as soon as possible  
after it has been rejected from the  
table. Used judiciously it will reduce  
the cost of egg and meat production  
from 25 to 30 per cent. The garbage  
must be fresh and free from all fer-  
mentation, and sourness. The intrinsic  
value of garbage as a poultry feed is  
due to the fact that it provides a  
varied ration which fits all the needs  
and requirements of the flock.

One explanation of why the small  
flock owner, with his backyard bevy  
of hens, secures heavy production of



The Provident Hens Relish Fresh  
Garbage and Daily Await the Ap-  
pearance of the Garbage Wagon.

eggs, hinges around the fact that he  
emphasizes the use of table scraps in  
the ration. Similar results obtain  
where large commercial flocks are  
given access to daily allowances of  
sanitary, well-selected and palatable  
garbage. Although the character of  
garbage varies throughout the year,  
due to the fact that more succulent  
vegetables and fruits are used during  
the summer, this refuse is also a val-  
uable substitute for costly grains and  
concentrates in the hen menu.

Unfortunately results which in some  
instances have followed the use of  
garbage are due to feeding a mixture  
of table scraps that was not carefully  
selected. Hens like fresh garbage, but  
are not able to digest scraps of tin,  
phonograph needles and similar for-  
eign material. Unless such substances  
are separated from the garbage, disas-  
trous results invariably follow and  
the poultryman soon abandons gar-  
bage feeding and condemns it as un-  
satisfactory. The Department of Agricul-  
ture recommends that fresh gar-  
bage be run through a meat or vege-  
table chopper, and mixed with a little  
ground feed before it is fed to the  
fowls.

As much of the table refuse should  
be fed as the flock will clean up with  
a relish in the course of an hour. All  
feed which the birds reject should be  
removed from the feeding pens or  
yards as soon as possible thereafter.  
Otherwise, it sours and contaminates  
the premises and, subsequently, if the  
fowls eat it it invariably causes di-  
gestive troubles.

Where garbage is fed, it is also pre-  
requisite to provide a light ration of  
grain twice daily, as well as to supply  
dry mash in a hopper before the flock.  
As a rule table scraps are rich in pro-  
tein and only occasionally is it neces-  
sary to supplement the mash with ap-  
proximately 5 per cent of meat meal.  
During the summer garbage decom-  
poses and ferments quickly and it  
must be fed before it reaches this stage.  
The feeding of garbage is fa-  
vored during cold weather because in  
the winter the refuse keeps better.  
Suburban flock-owners may often se-  
cure the garbage from neighboring  
families who do not keep hens. This  
source of feed may be so plentiful that  
the flock-owner can expand his hen-  
keeping operations and even afford to  
pay a small amount for the garbage.

Experiments in feeding garbage at  
the government experiment farm at  
Beltsville, Md., indicate that ten hens  
will consume about one quart of gar-  
bage daily. A suitable dry mash as a  
supplement to this garbage consists  
of three parts by weight of cornmeal,  
one part of bran, one part of mid-  
dlings and 5 per cent of meat scraps.  
This mash is kept before the fowls all  
the time. If the table scraps contain  
much fruit and vegetable peelings,  
more mash should be added, while if  
the garbage consists chiefly of potato  
peelings, bread and meat less mash  
should be used. Care should be exer-  
cised to drain off soupy water or ex-  
cess liquid from the garbage.

## PULLETS MUST HAVE GREENS

Fowls Seldom Pick Up Enough on  
Free Range in Fall on Account  
of Plants Drying Up.

Green feed must be provided if the  
pullets are to grow rapidly. They  
seldom get enough even when on free  
range in early fall, for most of the  
plants and herbage have long since  
passed the succulent stage. A newly  
mowed field of grass or a patch of rye,  
wheat, oats, barley, or rape sowed  
especially for the poultry gives the best  
supply. Cabbage, chard, or beet tops  
may be used.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

# Sunday School 'Lesson'

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

## LESSON FOR JANUARY 22

### ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND RETURN.

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 19:1-21.  
GOLDEN TEXT—I waited patiently for  
the Lord; and he inclined unto me, and  
heard my cry.—Ps. 40:1.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Exek. 2:1-2;  
Acts 16:10; 18:1-11.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God Sends an Angel  
to Help Elijah.

JUNIOR TOPIC—God Strengthens Eli-  
jah.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC  
—Jehovah's Champion Encouraged.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC  
—Finding and Finishing Our Task.

This lesson story proves Elijah to  
have been a man of like passions as  
we are (Jas. 5:17).

1. Elijah's Flight (vv. 1-14). Upon  
Ahab's return from the excitement on  
Mount Carmel, he told his wife all  
that Elijah had done—that even all  
her prophets had been hewn to pieces  
by the sword. This so enraged her  
that she sent a message of death to  
Elijah, who seems to have been wait-  
ing at the gate (vv. 1, 2). This was  
clearly a bluff on Jezebel's part.  
Though Elijah had courageously  
stood before the king and the priests  
of Baal, he now covered before this  
woman and fled for his life. He seems  
to have failed at his strongest point.

1. Elijah, under the juniper tree  
(vv. 3-7). The juniper tree was a  
shrub of the desert which afforded  
shelter and protection to travelers  
from the burning sun by day and the  
cold wind by night. (1) His request  
(v. 4). This was that he might die.  
This was, no doubt, a foolish thing for  
him to say, but let us be as consid-  
erate toward him as was God. The  
discouragement, and even desponden-  
cy, of Elijah was due to the nervous  
strain of about four years of unusual  
service for God, which culminated  
on Mount Carmel. Such nervous re-  
action is to be expected. (2) God's  
tender treatment (vv. 5-7). (a) He  
gave him sleep (v. 5). "He giveth  
His beloved sleep" (Psa. 127:2). (b)  
He sent an angel to cook Elijah's  
meal (vv. 6, 7). The angel of the Lord  
is usually understood to be the sec-  
ond member of the Holy Trinity. If  
this be correct, then we see Jehovah-  
Jesus preparing food for His servant  
Elijah, as He afterward did for His  
discouraged disciples by Galilee (John  
21:19). God again gave him sleep,  
and at the proper time again gave him  
food. Though Elijah wanted to die,  
God had something better for him,  
for in a later day He met him with  
the "chariot of the Lord" and took  
him to heaven untouched by death.

2. Elijah at Horeb (vv. 8-14).  
(1) God's interview with Elijah in  
the cave (vv. 9, 10). (a) God's ques-  
tion (v. 9). "What doest thou here,  
Elijah?" This was a stinging rebuke,  
though most kindly given. It implied  
that His appointed messenger was  
now far away from the field of duty.  
Elijah was not where God wanted him,  
but God sought him where he was.  
How blessed to know that "A God-  
forsaking saint is not a God-forsaken  
saint!" (b) Elijah's answer (v. 10).  
Elijah tried to vindicate himself by  
asserting his jealous loyalty to God—  
that in spite of all this the people  
had not only rejected his message  
and dishonored God, but had sought  
to destroy him. (2) God's interview  
with Elijah on the Mount (vv. 11-14).  
While standing before the Lord on  
the mount, God caused a mighty  
demonstration of wind, earthquake  
and fire to pass before him to show  
unto him the nature of the work which  
he had been doing for God, and to  
show him what was lacking in his  
work for the fullest attainment of  
success. Elijah had about him much  
of the whirlwind, earthquake and fire.  
His work had been terrifying and  
alarming, but it lacked in gentleness  
and love.

11. Elijah's Return (vv. 15-18).  
Though Elijah had erred, God  
brought him again into His service.  
How comforting to know that God  
does not reject His servants because  
of their failures in times of desponden-  
cy! He deals with them after the  
motive of their hearts. Elijah was  
nourished and instructed by the Lord  
and then sent on a high mission. God  
is a true psychologist. He took Elijah  
out of himself by giving him a new  
commission. The most healing mis-  
tery is that of work. Many bereaved  
ones have been lifted out of them-  
selves by active ministry to others.  
Before God would come in His chariot  
to take Elijah home, He set him upon  
a threefold ministry:

1. To anoint Hazael king over Syria  
(v. 15).  
2. To anoint Jehu king over Israel  
(v. 16).  
3. To anoint Elisha as his own suc-  
cessor (vv. 19-21).

Time Rightly Employed.  
Never talk with any man, or under-  
take any trifling employment, merely  
to pass the time away; for every day  
well spent may become a "day of sal-  
vation," and time rightly employed is  
an "acceptable time." And remember  
that the time thou trifles away was  
given thee to repent in, to pray for  
pardon of sins, to work out thy sal-  
vation, to do the work of grace, to lay  
up against the day of judgment a  
treasure of good works, that thy time  
may be crowned with eternity.—Jer-  
emy Taylor.

## POINT

Your correspondent arrived home  
on Tuesday evening last all right  
and in good time. The night and the  
next day it snowed and blowed and  
the result is that we have been snow-  
ed in, but not forgotten.

Mr. Irvine Earnest and son Floyd  
started for Johnstown on Tuesday  
morning and could not get home be-  
fore Friday. Floyd is still in Johns-  
town at this time.

Mr. Albert Gohn went to Windber  
on Wednesday morning last and was  
snowed in.

The snow is from 18 to 20 inches  
deep and badly drifted. The roads  
are opened up pretty good now.

Miss Edna Hillegass returned to  
Grove City college to resume her  
studies there on Tuesday last.

Mr. Carl Hillegass left on last  
Monday to enter a school at Cincin-  
nati, Ohio.

Mr. H. J. Hillegass spent several  
days in Washington, D. C. on a busi-  
ness trip recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Horne, of  
Johnstown, were guests for a few  
days recently of Mr. and Mrs. H. J.  
Hillegass.

J. W. Hissong and wife, of Wind-  
ber, were guests of Mr. and Mrs.  
Josiah Hissong from Saturday morn-  
ing until Monday afternoon. Mr. W.  
M. Hissong, two daughters and son,  
Milo, of Cessna, and Miss Elsie  
Miller, of near Springhope, were Sun-  
day visitors at the same place. Mrs.  
Hissong has not been well but we  
are glad to say she is some better.

Mrs. Floyd Earnest, daughter and  
son, of Point, were Sunday callers at  
the home of your correspondent.

## SCHELLSBURG

Tuesday morning was the coldest  
of the season, the thermometer  
registering from 10 to 18 degrees at  
different places over town.

C. B. Colvin, our rural mail  
carrier, has been laid up all  
week with the flu. His assistant, Rev.  
G. E. Metzger, in spite of the roads  
being drifted shut, has been doing  
his best in delivering the mail to as  
many of the patrons as possible. W.  
E. Colvin has been going along to  
manage the team.

Miss Alene Hazelett is seriously  
ill at this writing.

Miss Lou Shaffer, of Frostburg,  
was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs.  
S. L. VanOrmer.

Mrs. Annie Kinton visited her  
sisters, Miss Eleanor Fair and Mrs.  
John Deane, recently.

The Bedford County Sabbath  
School Association will hold a Dis-  
trict conference of Sunday School  
workers, teachers and officers in the  
Lutheran church at this place on  
next Tuesday, January 24, in the  
morning and afternoon.

## ROUND KNOB

A snow storm passed over our sec-  
tion on last Wednesday and more  
snow fell than has ever been known  
to fall in the same length of time in  
this community. The snow fell to a  
depth of 26 inches and delayed the  
rural mail and traffic for several  
days by drifting the roads shut.

Mike Goworty, wife and family  
were in Minersville on Sunday  
visiting his mother.

Wade H. Figard, wife, son, Clar-  
ence, and daughter, Amelia and  
Emma Winter visited at the home  
of John Musbey of Broad Top City  
on Sunday last.

Howard Thomas, who has been in  
Ray's Cove, for the past week visit-  
ing at the home of George Poor, re-  
turned home on Saturday.

Mrs. Silas Thomas, who has been  
reported on the sick list, is some  
better at this writing.

Ellsworth Chaney visited at the  
home of Raymond Figard on Sunday  
last.

Mary Hinish, who has been on the  
sick list for the past month, is im-  
proving some at this writing.

Mrs. Ross Himes is in Wells  
Valley this week visiting Mrs. Wil-  
liam Hess.

Mrs. Frank Tenley, who has been  
confined to her bed for a week or so,  
is reported some better at this  
writing.

Alex Foreman, who has been suf-  
fering with pneumonia for a week  
or so, is able to be around again.

Since the roads have been broken  
Raymond Figard has been seen de-  
livering coal.

Daisy.

Putting it off today  
won't get it done  
tomorrow. An  
advertisement in  
this paper today  
will bring business  
tomorrow.

## MONEY COULDN'T BUY GOOD IT DID

For First Time in Three Years  
Ballinger Can Eat Anything He  
Wants.

"This is the first time in three  
years that I've been able to sit  
down and eat a good meal without  
being troubled afterwards," said  
Merrill W. Ballinger, 1456 W.  
Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr.  
Ballinger is employed as Service  
Man by the Boyer Motor Co.

"I believe Tanlac has rid me of  
stomach trouble for good, and I  
certainly hope so for I've had my  
share of it. Even light food no mat-  
ter how carefully prepared seemed  
to always turn against me. I would  
have awful pains and burnings in  
my stomach and my nerves were so  
upset they kept me restless and  
lightly strung all the time. My  
night's rest was broken up and all  
day long I felt weak, run down and  
no-account."

"Well, sir, money couldn't buy  
the good Tanlac has done me. I feel  
as strong and healthy as I ever did  
in my life and as for stomach  
trouble I can't tell I ever had it and  
my appetite is the finest kind. My  
nerves are as steady as a die and I  
sleep like a ten year old boy. All my  
friends know already what Tanlac  
has done for me and I'm glad to give  
this statement to be used in letting  
others know about it.

Advertisement.

## Diplomatic Bob.

Bob and I were out sailing when the  
boat was capsized by a sudden shift-  
ing breeze, writes a correspondent of  
the Chicago Journal. While we were  
in the water, clinging to the boat, Bob  
proposed. I remember I said "yes"  
for fear he would let me drown if  
I refused. As soon as he had his an-  
swer he said "The water is shallow  
here, so let's not bother righting the  
boat. We can just walk to shore."

## Caught Napping.

Mr. De Semes (on being introduced  
to adored one's mother)—"Pardon me,  
madam, but have we not met before?  
Your face seems strangely familiar."  
Adored One's Mother—"Yes, I am  
the woman who stood up before you  
for two whole miles in a street car  
the other day while you sat reading a pa-  
per."

## Remarkable System.

"The manufacturer of your auto has  
considerately provided repair shops all  
along the principal lines of travel."  
"Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins, "and he  
seems to have the construction so ac-  
curate that the old machine'll last  
just about from one repair shop to the  
next."

## Putting Him in His Place.

Editor—"Have you mentioned the  
bridegroom's name in this account of  
the wedding?" Reporter—"Oh, yes;  
you'll find him amongst 'those pres-  
ent.'"

## PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



This prosperous Gent with the Care-  
free Air is a Steady Advertiser. Busi-  
ness is Good, and Bank Account is  
Growing every day and a New Car  
roosts in the Garage. His only Worry  
is that his Competitor will Wake Up  
some day and be a Steady Advertiser  
too, in which case he Wouldn't have  
it So Soft.

Girls Once Under Lock and Key.  
In ancient Athens girls lived in a  
strict seclusion till their marriage  
kept virtually under lock and key.  
They were seldom permitted to leave  
their homes, except on some great  
festal occasion.

## Powerless Knowledge.

Gee! but it's a pity a man never can  
dispose of his motor experience for  
as much as it cost him. If he could,  
what a lot of ready-money guys there  
would be running around loose.—Ameri-  
can Motorist.

## Charity.

How many things might be tolerated  
in peace and left to conscience, had  
we but charity, and were it not the  
chief stronghold of our hypocrisy to  
be ever judging one another.—John  
Milton.



## Nudges

Everybody in Centerville includ-  
ing Dan Mock wishes the rest of the  
world a prosperous New Year. They  
hope the rest of the world will be as  
happy as they are going to try to be.  
Centerville is a very care free place.  
No man who ever lived there has  
been committed to an insane asylum.  
Also there is not a red haired bald-  
headed man in the whole town.

Bill Hite has been excluded from  
membership in the Centerville  
Loafers Club. The Club at Deremers  
voted unanimously on this unusual  
action immediately after Bill went  
out and left the store door open dur-  
ing the cold snap a few days ago  
when the wind was blowing squarely  
from the northwest. Bill will con-  
test this action but it is doubtful if  
he will be reinstated until winter is  
over. Bill has spent a great deal of  
his life working around cornfields  
where they do not have doors and it  
is believed that a great deal of his  
thoughtfulness can be attributed to  
this fact.

In a dream Bill Deremer saw him-  
self drinking the last pint of whiskey  
on earth. The thing that did him the  
most good, Al Valentine and Drunk  
Cessna were looking at him drink it,  
and he says he hopes he will never  
see them look like that again.

Some thief suspected of being  
local talent, has stolen a pound of  
candy Joe Smith was saving for the  
teacher if caught Joe thinks he  
should be sent to the penitentiary  
for ninety-one years.

Pete Donahoe bets there won't be  
near as much drinking, shooting and  
killing this year, unless they drink  
something else than Bean's Cove  
cider.

Miss Faruzia Rose and one of the  
Nave boys will be married Ground  
Hog day. They will locate on a farm  
east of town near the place of the  
bride's parents. They would locate  
elsewhere, but the bride wants to be  
close to her mother, Mr. Nave, the  
husband to be, being more or less a  
stranger to the young lady.

Albert Barkman went over to  
Centerville a few days ago to see a  
fortune teller to get her to tell him  
where he could rent a house or some  
rooms. The fortune teller could not,  
saying he should stay with his ma  
awhile yet.

Tad Nave, blacksmith, who does  
barber work on Saturdays, after  
finishing cutting Fatty Dere-  
mer's hair, said he was glad Fatty's  
head was not as big as he thinks it is.

Wade Simons says he will bet if  
some one should succeed in com-  
municating with the inhabitants of  
Mars, there would be lots of big lies  
told about what was said, as soon  
as the news got scattered about  
Centerville.

The teacher of Centerville school  
has a busy time this winter. She has  
to bustle through the week and  
Russell on Sunday.

The hello girl at Cumberland  
Valley can't get time to comb her  
hair for listening where the young  
men are making engagements for  
Sunday nights.

School mamas are getting busy  
now arranging with Dan Cupid for a  
date with "Him."

## Mrs. Elizabeth Shumaker.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shumaker, aged  
77, widow of Solomon Shumaker,  
died Sunday morning at 9:20 o'clock  
at her home, 21 Virginia avenue,  
Cumberland, Md., of complications.  
She had been residing with her son,  
Wilson M. Shumaker, a Baltimore  
and Ohio conductor, for the past  
five years. Her other son, William  
Shumaker, lives at Somerset, Pa.  
Her husband died seven years ago.  
Mrs. Shumaker was a member of  
the Reformed Church at Fairhope.  
Her body was taken there Wednes-  
day morning for interment in Comp  
Cemetery. Funeral services were  
conducted Tuesday evening at the  
Shumaker home at Cumberland by  
the Rev. Chauncey R. Botsford, pas-  
tor of Saint John's Lutheran church.



## THE WILLOWS

The Ladies Aid of the Bald Hill church will serve a chicken and waffle supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hartley "The Willows" Thursday, February 2, from 5 to 11 p. m. 50 cents a plate. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Lee Foreman, daughter Evelyn and son, Bernard, called on Mr. C. C. Foreman and family Sunday.

Mrs. Hannah Klahr returned to her home at New Enterprise after spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Frank Shearer.

Miss Lillian Amick visited relatives and friends near Clearville.

Mr. Clarence Foreman spent Sunday with Mr. W. T. Heit and family, of Snake Spring Valley.

Mrs. Mary Mortimore is slowly recovering from a very annoying cold.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Baker and son, Clyde, visited with Lee Foreman and family Sunday.

Mrs. Scott Lysinger, of near the Cuffs and Mrs. M. H. Ritchey spent Monday visiting with Mrs. Mortimore.

The relatives and friends of Mrs. S. C. Bollman gathered at her home in honor of her birthday. A sumptuous dinner was served. Besides those at home the following were present: Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shuss, Mr. and Mrs. Alva Shuss and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ritchey, Mr. and Mrs. William Bowman and son, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Suter, Mrs. Mary Bollman, Miss Rachel Shuss, Sella Rena, Louise and Sheldon Suter. All enjoyed the well-known hospitality of the Bollman family.

The people of Snake Spring township are congratulating themselves on their selection of the new supervisor at the last election. The snow proved that S. C. Bollman was right on the job Thursday morning and had all the roads opened in his district promptly. The Valley roads were passable a day before the Lincoln Highway was opened.

## COW TESTING REPORT

During the months of November and December, 25 cows in the Second Bedford County Cow Testing Association produced either 40 lbs. of butterfat per month or 1000 lbs. milk per month or over. One cow was sold as unprofitable. Nineteen herds make up this Association. The honor roll for November and December is as follows:

		Lbs.	Butter-
Owner	Breed	Milk	Fat
James Hershberger	G. J.	820	43.2
James Hershberger	Mixed	820	40.2
John Hershberger	G. J.	869	43.4
Cyrus Furry	P. B. H.	1473	38.3
Cyrus Furry	P. B. H.	1024	29.7
Cyrus Furry	P. B. H.	1232	34.5
Cyrus Furry	P. B. H.	1473	41.2
Cyrus Furry	P. B. H.	1043	31.3
D. W. Snyder	G. J.	1070	44.9
D. W. Snyder	Mixed	1070	46.0
D. W. Snyder	Mixed	805	41.2
D. W. Snyder	G. J.	930	46.5
D. W. Snyder	Mixed	994	40.7
S. H. Markey	Mixed	976	43.9
S. H. Markey	P. B. G.	869	46.9
S. H. Markey	Mixed	836	47.6
C. E. Little	P. B. H.	1171	33.9
C. E. Little	P. B. H.	1208	43.5
C. E. Little	P. B. H.	1214	40.1
C. E. Little	P. B. H.	1233	40.0
C. E. Little	P. B. H.	1290	45.1
C. E. Little	G. H.	1067	46.9
James Steele	P. B. H.	1086	32.6
W. S. Koontz	G. J.	912	41.9
C. R. Clapper	G. J.	982	46.1
Lester B. Guyer,			
Tester in Charge.			

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Orphans' Court of Bedford County has entered a decree that the legal presumption of the death of Ella Pollard, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, has been made out and that the said Ella Pollard, if alive, or any person for her is required to produce to said Court, on Wednesday, the 24th day of May 1922 satisfactory evidence of her continuance in life; in default whereof the Court will order the Register of Wills to issue letters of administration upon her estate to William Love, or his appointee, in accordance with provisions of the act of June 7, 1917

H. J. Pleacher,  
Clerk.

George Points,

Attorney.

Jan. 20—27 Feb. 3.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

Man with \$1000 in Bedford and other Pennsylvania Counties can get exclusive county rights for patented article of merit that will make him an income of \$450 per month.

Address K.

Care of Bedford Gazette.

Jan. 20—27—Feb. 3 \*

**All 85c VICTOR records reduced to 75c pre war prices**

**One Good New Player Piano :- :- \$395.**  
**One Good Second Hand Piano :- :- \$200.**

**KOONTZ MUSIC HOUSE**

**Samson Trucks**

**The new SAMSON at the new and reduced price is not duplicated in value.**

**3-4 and 1 1-4 ton sizes at Bedford Garage**

**MOTHER GOOSE BREAD**

Let old "Mother Goose" bake  
The bread that you eat,  
And you're sure to get  
Bread that's hard to beat,  
All wrapped in wax paper  
So clean and so pure  
To you it will be, a treat  
We are sure.

Kiddies: Watch our windows for display of premiums.

Special Tomorrow (Saturday)  
"Pecan Butter Rolls" They're delicious

**BEDFORD SANITARY BAKERY**

## WHY THE KETTLE

## WON'T BURN YOU

Why can you put your finger on the bottom of a steaming teakettle without being burned is a question sent to a Popular Science Monthly, which answers as follows:

Because the heat of the fire has been transferred from the kettle bottom to the water which is boiling and forming steam. It is for the same reason that kettles with soldered bottoms, and containing water

can be safely placed over a fire. The greed of the water for the heat carries it away so rapidly that the temperature of the metal is unable to rise high enough to melt the solder.

## WOLFENBURG CHARGE

M. E. CHURCH

Rev. S. J. Pittenger, Pastor  
Preaching service for January 22:  
Burning Bush—10:30 a. m.; County Home—3 p. m.; Mt. Smith—7 p. m.  
Everybody welcome.

## Mid Winter Clearance Prices

### LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR

#### Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists

Regardless of former low prices we have made heavy reductions in the prices of all our line of Ladies' Ready to Wear Garments. No goods marked up before prices were reduced.

#### LADIES' AND MISSES COATS

##### 1921-22 Styles

We have divided our stock into three lots and placed them on the racks at the prices here given, these lots of Coats include Fashion Kraft and Superior as well as other well known makes of Ladies Garments.

One lot at \$10.00 each      One lot at \$15.00 each      One lot at \$20.00 each

Ladies Suits—None reserved—One-fourth off regular prices.

Dresses—Very special prices, good assortment, \$5.00 to \$25.00

Separate Skirts—All separate Skirts in stock, while they last, one-third off regular prices.

Waists—Special clearance of Georgette and Crepe de Chine Waists at \$3.00 each former price up to \$6.00.

For one week we will give a discount of twenty-five per cent on our stock of Men and Boys Buckled Artics and Felts all sizes.

## WHITE GOODS SALE

Combining Quality With Low Prices

January  
25 to 31

One Week

January  
25 to 31

Housekeepers just can't afford to miss these goods at the prices they are offered during this sale.

## SHEETINGS

10-4 Extra Quality Bleached  
Sheeting ..... 68c yd.  
9-4 Special value bleached Sheetting 65c yd.  
9-4 Extra heavy bleached Sheetting 70c yd.  
7-4 Fruit of the Loom bleached  
sheeting ..... 62c yd.  
8-4 Best quality bleached  
sheeting ..... 65c yd.  
10-4 Extra heavy unbleached  
sheeting ..... 65c yd.  
9-4 Special heavy unbleached  
sheeting ..... 65c yd.

## PILLOW TUBING

42 inch good value bleached  
Pillow Tubing ..... 33c yd.  
40 inch best grade bleached  
Pillow Tubing ..... 40c yd.  
36 inch good quality bleached  
Pillow Tubing ..... 35c yd.  
36 inch special value bleached  
Pillow Tubing ..... 38c yd.  
45 inch bleached Pillow Casing .. 35c yd.  
42 inch bleached Pillow Casing  
Extra special ..... 30c yd.

## SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

81x90 Seamless Sheets bleached \$1.29 each  
36x42 special value Pillow Cases 39c each  
36x42 extra heavy Pillow Cases 40c each

## MUSLINS

Hill Muslin 4-4 bleached ..... 17c yd.  
Special good value bleached Muslin 14c yd  
Extra special LL unbleached  
Muslin ..... 11c yd.  
36 inch good quality bleached Muslin  
while it lasts ..... 12½c yd

## TOWELINGS

Soft finished bleached cotton crash  
16 inch wide ..... 10c yd.  
Extra heavy bleached cotton  
Towelings ..... 20c yd.  
All linen 16 inch Toweling Crash 23c yd.  
unbleached  
All Linen bleached Toweling 16  
inches ..... 28c yd.

## OUTINGS &amp; BLANKETS

27 inch bleached Outing Cloth . 14c yd.  
27 inch standard quality light striped  
Outing Cloth ..... 16c yd.  
Extra large, good weight Wool Blankets  
Pink or Blue Border former price ten  
dollars ..... \$8.50 pair  
All other Blankets at special prices during  
this sale.

## CURTAIN MATERIALS

36 inch mercerized Marquisette, with neat  
lace edge ..... 35c yd.  
36 inch plain Marquisette ..... 25c yd.  
Extra heavy Cable Cord  
Marquisette ..... 37½c yd.  
2½ yd mercerized Marquisette Curtains  
with neat edges. Special values  
\$1.85—2.00 and \$2.65 per pair  
2½ yd Lace Curtains Ecru only \$1.65 pair  
2½ yd Lace Curtains white—four  
dollar values ..... \$3.00 pair

Dress Gingham, New spring patterns during our white sale we will offer them at reduced prices, we have a large assortment of good new patterns.

REMEMBER the date of the WHITE SALE

All other merchandise mentioned above will be on sale at the prices stated until further notice.

**CARL F. ESPENSCHADE**

**DEPARTMENT STORE**  
Bedford, Penna.